BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,........$2 50
Daily " " " " 8 00
" 6 months...... " " 4 50
" 3 " " " 2 25
" " (for troops in camp only,)........ 75

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1863. { NO. 23.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]
One square, 1 insertion, [illegible]
Do. do. 2 do. [illegible]
Do. do. 3 do. [illegible]
Do. do. 3 months without change, [illegible]
Do. do. 6 do....do....do. [illegible]
Do. do. 12 do....do....do. [illegible]
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly, [illegible]
Do. do. 12 do....do....do. [illegible]

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up stills at the shortest notice. May 29—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale or exchange for negroes 516 acres [illegible] Farm and Turpentine Land, situated on South river, 15 miles West of Clinton, in Sampson county. On the premises are a comfortable two story dwelling with other necessary out houses. This place is healthy and pleasant, and better water can not be [illegible] thereabouts. One hundred acres under a high state of cultivation, most of it mud land, which is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and small grain; [illegible] one hundred and fifty acres of valuable mud land uncleared, which can be converted into a state of cultivation with but little expense. The county around is [illegible] for Cow and Hog range, pleasant neighbourhood, and has a good Mill seat on it.
Any one wishing to see the Land will please call on me, [illegible] at Whitesville P. O., Sampson county.
D. D. BROCK.
[illegible]

VALUABLE LANDS AND MILL FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his lands lying on Fish Creek, in Harnett county, N. C., extending to the Cape Fear River, in all about 1500 acres.
On the premises is a very comfortable dwelling house, [illegible] necessary out houses: also, a first rate Grist Mill [illegible] number one Circular Saw Mill, capable of cutting [illegible] to 3000 feet of lumber per day. Both Mills are [illegible] by an overshot wheel. The stream is never failing, affording sufficient water to run the mills. The Grist Mill will [illegible] bushel of corn per week. It is a good [illegible] for a flouring mill; and the frame for one is now up. [illegible] most of the material for the machinery on the spot and ready to be put together. There is also a store house on the premises, and a fine place to sell goods, it [illegible]. The health of the place is unsurpassed, [illegible] water.
[illegible] acres of [illegible] land on [illegible] Creek, of which about [illegible] acres are under cultivation, [illegible] Hickory, Oak, and short [illegible] heavily timbered [illegible]
[illegible] miles from [illegible] which [illegible] school, and about six [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Jos. W. Powers, [illegible]
[illegible] or to the subscriber at Summerville
S. W. DOUGLASS.
[illegible] 22-3t.

NOTICE.
[illegible]
[illegible]

NOTICE.
THE [illegible] for sale 1400 acres of land on [illegible] the East side of the Cape Fear river, [illegible] from the river. The land is rich timbered, with good swamp land [illegible]. There is a two story Dwelling House with [illegible] on the place, with other out [illegible].
[illegible] to the above property, will [illegible] Bladen county, N. C. [illegible]
[illegible] W. T., Wilmington, N. C.
Feb 17, 1863. 110-6t-20-4t*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale 1400 acres of land, lying on the Cape Fear River, 24 miles from Wilmington, well timbered with oak, ash and cypress, and one of the best ranges for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. About 400 acres of said land is the best quality of farming land.—[illegible] one hundred thousand cords of wood cut from [illegible] convenient to the river. For particulars, address [illegible] T. Barrel's store, [illegible] J. W. PRIDGEN, Caintuck, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1863. 21-4t*.

NEGROES AND STOCK FOR SALE.
WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on Friday, 13th March, 1863, at my residence in Caintuck,
FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,
consisting of women, girls and boys; Household and Kitchen furniture; and stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Terms cash. J. W. PRIDGEN.
Feb. 18, 1863. 21-3t*.

LAND FOR SALE.
[illegible] sale a valuable tract of LAND covered [illegible] pine and oak, situated upon [illegible] of a mile of Ashpole (Presbyterian) Church in Robeson county. The tract contains [illegible] acres, with between 90 and 100 open and under cultivation, suitable for the production of corn, cotton and potatoes. The improvements embrace a neat dwelling of four rooms and necessary out-houses, all in good repair, having been erected within the last four years. This land is ten miles from the W. C. & R. Railroad, and upon the line of the proposed Road from Fayetteville to Florence. It has the advantage of being situated in a section noted for health and surrounded by a community unsurpassed for morality. Persons will consult their own interest by examining this [illegible] making a purchase elsewhere, as it is seldom [illegible] put to market. For further information call upon [illegible] Jake Alford, Alfordsville P. O., Robeson County.
W. A. McLEOD,
Co. F, 51st Reg't N. C. T., now at Wilmington.
Feb. 12th, 1863. 20-4t*

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase [illegible] offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nut land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the sound, convenient to fish and oysters, or for making salt, and are believed to be as desirable, located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deadened, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 3, 1862. 17-tf

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a down cast look, a little stooping and limps slightly in his walk, caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left leg and leg. When last heard from said boy, he was in the neighborhood of Laurinburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States, either by way of Wilmington, N. C., to the Yankee fleet, or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a pass written by himself, fictitiously signed, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or one half the amount for his lodgement in any Jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy, so that I can get him.
W. R. EBBLEY,
Cho. Marlboro' District, S. C.
January 22, 1863—[illegible]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:
In Confederate District Court, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, at Salisbury, December Term, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS:
1st. THE CLERKS of the several District Courts will not issue executions for costs, in sequestration cases, until three months after decrees, to enable defendants to pay in[illegible] without [illegible] execution.
2nd. Defendants paying costs to Marshals in Sequestration cases, will file in the several Clerks' Offices, on or before Spring Term, 1863, the receipts of Marshal, to enable the Clerks to ascertain what will be due for interest at the expiration of twelve months from the time of the decree.
3rd. Defendants against whom decrees were entered at last Spring Term, will pay to the Receivers the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, within three months after Spring Term, 1863, or execution will issue therefor; and they will be subjected to the costs of issuing and collecting the same.
4th. Receivers to whom decrees, in part or in whole, are paid, must immediately notify the Clerks of such payment and the Clerks will not issue execution when payments are thus made.
Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cause publication of the above General Order to be made weekly, for four consecutive weeks, in the months of January and February, in the State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Ashville News, Carolina Watchman and Wilmington Journal. And furnish a copy thereof, to the Clerks of the District Courts of Pamlico and Albemarle, to be spread upon the records of said courts.
Attest,
DAN. COLEMAN, Cl'k C. D. C.
Feb. 4th-19 4w.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED practicing Physicians, of the County of Bladen, are compelled, in self defence, to advance their charges for Professional services, to double the former rates; except in cases purely surgical. Half yearly settlements must be made.
D. B. GILLESPIE, M. D.
A. & M. DONALD, "
—— McMANSIN, "
W. A. BIZZELL, "
A. J. SHEPMAN, "
N. GRAHAM, "
Feb. 26. 22 3t*

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having lost his Certificate of Stock No. 11, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the "Wilmington Steam Tug Company," notice is hereby given that he has made application to the President of said Company, for transfer of same, in accordance with "By-Laws" of said Company. J. A. S. PRICE.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, 1863. 22-4t*.

TO ABSENTEES.
IN OBEDIENCE to Special Order No. 7 from Division Headquarters, (Gen. D. H. Hill's) the undersigned have been detailed to collect Conscripts, Volunteers and Absentees from the 3rd and other Regiments. They urge upon all such to report without delay either in person or by a certificate from Surgeon C. S. A., to their respective commands: and they warn "Absentees" that a failure to do so will subject them to the charge and punishment for desertion. Proper measures have been adopted to arrest all such as do not voluntarily surrender themselves.
JOHN COWAN, [illegible] 3rd Inf'y N. C. T.
ELISHA PORTER, " " "
W. J. V. THURSTON, " " "
A. J. CASTEEN, " " "
Feb. 21st, 1863. 113-3t—22-2t*

NOTICE.
To the debtors and creditors of Solomon Boykin, deceased, late of the County of Sampson:
AT THE FEBRUARY Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Sampson, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Solomon Boykin, deceased, late of the said county, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who, at the same time, was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased, in due form of law. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts, and demands against the Estate of the deceased are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of this State in such cases made and provided.
THOMAS W. BOYKIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 21. 22-2t*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that the terms of the Proclamation issued by me on the 28th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of its merciful provisions in time for them to do so:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of March next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquences. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the severest penalties of the military law.

(L. S.) In witness whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, have signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.
Z. B. VANCE.
By order of the Governor.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
Feb. 16, 1863. 109-6t—21-3t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO THE JAIL of Onslow County, on the 29th of November last, a negro man by the name of GEORGE who says he belongs to Starkey McDaniel, of Jones County. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
E. MURRILL, JR., Sheriff.
Jan. 13th, 1863. 20-5t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of W. A. Heyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. A. ADRIAN, Executor.
Jan. 7th, 1863.—15-9t*

GRINDSTONES
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 28th, 1862. 10-3m*

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.

Gen. Bragg.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Has it ever occurred to the slanderers of Gen. Bragg that he is the only one of our Generals who has recovered and secured from our enemies any of our lost territory, or has successfully held a fort against a systematic attack of the foe?

Soon after assuming command at Pensacola, he found himself at the head of some 15,000 raw militia. He moulded this mob into well drilled troops, only to see them called to Virginia and their places supplied with other raw material. These, in turn, were also drilled and disciplined, and with their aid alone was constructed those batteries and fortifications which made Pensacola impregnable to the Federal Navy. When the fleet and fort and batteries of the foe opened upon us on the 22d of November, every engineer predicted the fall of Fort McRae, before the setting sun; yet this place—a mere shell—the weakest of all our forts—was held against the most fearful bombardment that mankind had then witnessed. Annihilation of fort and forces was preferred by Gen. Bragg to surrender, and Pensacola remained ours as long as our Government chose to hold it.

Called from Pensacola and Mobile to an active campaign, he participated in the battle of Shiloh, where his courage, skill and generalship won for him the highest rank known in our army. He was soon after placed at the head of our troops at Tupelo, where they were most fearfully demoralized by sickness, desertion and retreats. With indomitable energy, he moulded the mass into an army, never excelled and rarely equalled in discipline and efficiency. Hurling this force on the flank of the foe at Chattanooga, by a series of brilliant tactics, he wrested from the enemy the whole of North Alabama, most of Middle Tennessee and Cumberland Gap, all of which are now held by our gallant little army at Tullahoma, against a foe of triple its numbers. He is the only General who has recovered and now holds any portion of our territory which had been occupied by our enemies. From that territory is drawn not only the supplies of his army, but subsistence for our troops in Virginia.

Gen. Bragg has been severely censured for the results of the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro', and for having too small a force at each place. You know the reason why this occurred at Perryville. The enemy advanced on us from Louisville by three roads, the Bardstown, Bloomfield and Frankfort, the latter of which was occupied by Gen. Kirby Smith's, a force of some 18,000 troops. Gen. Bragg was at Harrodsburg. On the evening of the 6th of October our scouts as well as citizens, informed Gen. B. that the column of the enemy on the Bloomfield road was marching northward to the Frankfort road, and that Kirby Smith would have to encounter two columns of the enemy. On the 7th General Smith sent a dispatch to Gen. Bragg, that the enemy was massing in very heavy force in his front, and asking for reinforcements. General Withers' division was sent him immediately, whilst the divisions at Gens. Buckner, Cheatham and Anderson, under Gens. Polk and Hardee, were sent to Perryville to crush the column advancing on the Bardstown road. Gen. Bragg on the night of the 7th *directed his staff and escort to be ready at 3 o'clock the next morning to go to the Frankfort road*, to be present at the great battle of Kentucky, to be fought by Kirby Smith.—That night the enemy recalled his centre column and precipitated it to the field of Perryville. Gen. Bragg learned this fact late at night, too late to recall Withers' division. He changed his own course, went to Perryville, and there with 15,000 men drove back and whipped the force of the foe, numbering over 40,000 troops. History will record no more brilliant victory of this war. Whipped from the battle field, the force of the foe were too overwhelming to hold it, and Gen. Bragg returned to Harrodsburg, and there formed his junction with Kirby Smith, who had endeavored, but in vain, to overtake the retreating column of the foe in his front on the Frankfort road. * * *

What was the condition of things at Murfreesboro'? Gen. Bragg had retreated from Kentucky and thrown his army in front of Nashville. That army was sufficient to meet and defeat Rosecranz, but on the very eve of battle, from a pressing military necessity, over 11,000 of our best troops were sent from Nashville to Vicksburg, to aid in holding that position, a post of the most vital importance to us. This order was issued by Gen. Jo Johnston, and doubtless approved by the President, who was then at Murfreesboro'. It was absolutely required by the condition of affairs at Vicksburg, and was a necessary and wise military order. Scarcely had these detached troops reached Vicksburg, when Rosecranz, with a force of 80,000 troops, precipitated himself upon our little band of much less than half that number. Gallantly did General Bragg and his veteran heroes meet the coming foe, and nobly did they add fresh laurels to the chaplet of their country's glory. They drove back the overwhelming host, captured his cannon, struck down his colors, and daringly won the field of the fight. With the fruits of victory in his hands, General Bragg retired with his Spartan band to his present strong position, where the foe has failed to follow, and where he still holds the soil of Alabama and Tennessee, so nobly won by his strategy of the past summer. Let his slanderers give him the credit due him, and admit that he is the only General who has recovered and now holds a territory once wrested from us by the foe, and the only chieftain who has successfully held a fort against a vigorous and systematic attack of the enemy.

Gen. Bragg has many detractors, but they will be found mostly amongst those editors who have never endured the hardship of a campaign and encountered the perils of a battle field, or amongst that class of patriots, whose infirmities of body or *spirit* have kept them at home or that class of officers and privates whose defects have driven them from command or subjected them to punishment in the ranks. When men's prejudices shall have abated when history shall make up her faithful record of events, she will write no fairer page than that which records the daring courage, the indomitable energy, and the able generalship of Braxton Bragg. H.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 26, 1863

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan 30.

Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, for Recognition.

In the course of a lecture delivered on Tuesday evening by Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M. P., in connection with a literary society at Fazely, the Right Hon. Barronet made allusion to the products of America. He said that he could not leave the subject of America without referring to the struggle which was going on there, because the mind of every Englishman was turned to that fratricidal, stupendous and most unfortunate war, and they would gladly, *without interfering personally*, see the termination of that struggle. He was one of those who hoped, as an individual, to see the States *ultimately become separated and independent of each other*—(cheers)—for he was convinced that such a course would tend to further the emancipation of the slaves. (Cheers) For this simple reason: If they saw the continent again united, they would see again confirmed the state of things which existed before the breaking out of the war. Then there was *the odious and abominable proclamation* of President Lincoln, in which he said, "You are rebels, your slaves shall be emancipated, but your States that remain united shall keep your slaves."—(Cheers) He said that if they followed the course of the battles which had taken place, they might almost fancy *that they saw the God of battles fighting for the South*. At all events the courage, vigor and patriotism with which the South had fought were certainly a strong proof of the existence of a feeling on the part of the South that they were fighting in a good and true cause. He could wish very much that there was a patriot in the Northern States of America, who would address President Lincoln, and press upon him the folly of persevering in the war which he had commenced. He had been reading just previously to coming to the meeting a speech of Lord Chatham, which he made in the House of Lords, and which might now, in 1863, be most aptly placed in the mouth of some Northern patriot. In 1776 America declared its independence of Great Britain, and in 1777 an address of congratulation was brought up in the House of Lords and intended to be presented to his Majesty upon the progress of the war, and to show how ready the people of England were to back up; and on the occasion Lord Chatham, although infirm, went down to the House and said: "Let us open our eyes to the disaster which threatens us. That people whom we lately spurned as rebel is now our avowed enemy. We have not to wage war against bandits and against brigands, but against undaunted and virtuous patriots. You cannot make them respect you. You call them rebels. What are they rebels for? *Surely not for defending their unquestionable right.* Your trade languishes, your taxes increase, your revenues diminish, gold at this moment is forty-two premium—And why? Because you wish to continue this cruel, vindictive and self-destroying war. Their subjection is not to be acquired by force of arms; their affection may be acquired by reconciliation and justice." (Cheers) Those very words, continued Sir Robert, and they were spoken in 1777 by Lord Chatham, were applicable to the war in American at the present moment. He believed, as he said, that emancipation was more likely to follow separation than Union, and he should, as a member of Parliament, be glad to be able to look back to 1863, and say that he belonged to a Government *headed by a man who was the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, which, by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slave.* (Cheers) They would, by recognition, put an end to the most wicked and most abominable traffic, which, he believed in his heart, the councils of hell imagined for the degradation of a very large portion of the human race. (Loud cheers)

NAVAL DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND—NEGOTIATION OF THE REBEL COTTON WARRANTS IN LONDON AND THE PROVINCES.

[London (January 29,) correspondence of the Manchester Guardian]

I hear of renewed difficulties between our government and the Cabinet at Washington, in connection with recent alleged seizures of English vessels off the Bahamas, made within the prescribed nautical league of the British shore.

While the enormous new issues of paper money by the Federal Government announced by the last mail are the subject of very unfavorable comment, and while the *credit of the North in the London money market is down to zero*, it is stated positively that there is no difficulty found in the negotiation of Southern cotton warrants, such as I described in a recent letter. I believe these cotton warrants, which derive all their value from the assumption *of the certainty of recognition at no very distant period*, are being very largely used at this moment, both in the London and provincial markets, *in the purchase of ships and stores by the Confederate Government*. The three millions and a quarter bales of cotton still in store in the South seems to be a perfectly safe security, and the idea of "repudiation" does not seem to suggest itself to those who thus constitute themselves creditors of the South. On the other hand, it is difficult to find any one who believes that the Federal Government can be trusted not to repudiate even its debt to its own countrymen.

The proposal by the French Emperor to Mr. Seward, of a conference between commissioners on the part of the North and South, was sent, I am assured, to M. Mercier, without previous communication of it to Mr. Slidell. I am led to believe, moreover, that the proposal is considered by Mr. Slidell, and the other representatives of the South here and in France *entirely inadmissible*, and that no proposal of accommodation, through the channel of any foreign government, will be entertained that does not involve a recognition of the South. The Southern authorities will decline, it is said, to open negotiations *on any other basis than one of separation*. The North in its present temper, will, it is asserted, *refuse to treat on any basis but one of reconstruction*. Under these circumstances, those who profess to speak with authority on Southern policy in this country declare they see no hope whatever of any good result from the propose... submitted to the Washington Cabinet by M. Drouyn de l'Huys.

Two rebel schooners—the Pelican, with eighty-two bales of cotton, and Break O'Day, with one hundred and forty-two bales—had arrived at Belize, Honduras, after running the blockade at Mobile on the 23d and 25th December.

Letter from John Mitchell.

Among the correspondence captured recently by the Yankee Government from Major Sanders was a letter addressed by John Mitchell—one of the Irish rebels of 1848—to the Dublin Nation. It commences by telling how he escaped into Virginia. He arrived *incog* at New York, and proceeded as fast as possible to one of the Southern countries, where, in company with two officers of the Confederate Army, he crossed the Potomac, "close by four gunboats, and under the bow of a Yankee revenue cutter." He extols the people of the lower counties of Maryland, says they are loyal to the core, to the Confederacy, and that they are constantly smuggling contraband goods to their friends of the South. Mr. Mitchell says that north of the Potomac there is no law, and he was in doubt all the time whether he was in America, or Poland, or Venetia. The people of Maryland engage a great portion of the writers attention, and he cannot find words enough to extol them for their patience and Southern patriotism. Richmond he finds very little changed, and that the Irish citizens are giving a hearty support to the government. The letter concludes with the following:

There are, as I learn, about forty thousand Irishmen in the Southern army; but they are distributed, as they ought to be, through all regiments and all arms of the service, and have never been formed into an Irish brigade. They do not pretend to fight this American quarrel as Irishmen, nor do they desecrate the name nor prostitute the flag of Ireland at all. As for the Northern Irish, who seem to have got themselves persuaded that the enfranchisement of Ireland is, somehow, to result from the subjugation of the South, and that the repeal of one Union in Europe depends on the enforcement of another Union in America, our friends here do not well understand the process of reasoning which leads to that conclusion; nor do I. They call those Northern forces, by the one general name, Yankees; and indignantly protest that the green bunting under which "Irish" brigades have chosen to march to the invasion and subjugation of the South, is not the banner of Ireland at all—merely one of the Yankee insignia. In all this I agree with them entirely. Nobody has the right to unfurl the colors of Ireland in a war of invasion and plunder and coercion. These Irish at the South have never pretended to mix up their native country in the struggle, they indulge no Fontenoyism; they flaunt no Sunbursts; they display on their banners no round towers, wolf-dogs, or crownless harps; but go ahead quite simply, under the stars and bars of their adopted country, to defend their homes and hearths from a host of greedy invaders. If they should ever be overpowered and defeated, Ireland, at least, will not be dishonored in their persons. But they have no thought of being defeated; and I will sum up my impression by declaring my conviction that this Confederacy can never be conquered.

Vicksburg as Seen Through a Strong Glass.

[From the Jackson (Mississippi) Appeal.]

Have you been to Vicksburg? Vicksburg, where the small boys do not sell newspapers; where the houses are tastefully and artistically ventilated with cannon balls; where the women and children go a shopping whilst the ventilating process is working; where the —— house dispenses fare so exquisitely and internally mean that if an Ab general should take up his quarters in it, he would evacuate or starve in four days and a half. Vicksburg—a small sized Confederate cypher—which the Yankees sigh for dolorously and daily, where "our troops" are always enjoying the very best of spirits and meanest of whisky; where a mysterious plan is constantly being perfected which will turn up side down and play special and everlasting smash with all Yankee armies, *after* the cut-off is made that will leave little Vick in the woods. Vicksburg—where the cannon-capped hills lately trembled with thunder, just because a double-breasted steamboat, loaded with cotton, passed down the river, (as it many a boat, with a similar cargo, had'nt done the same thing in the "weak, piping times" of several years ago) Have you been there?

Asa Hartz has.

Got a special permit from uncle J. C. and climbed skyward to the highest practicable elevation. Saw Vicksburg above, Vicksburg below, Vicksburg across the river, and Vicksburg. Tried to get a view of the canal diggers on the other side. Hazy weather—prospect dim and murky, and as uncertain as the authority of a provost marshal. Told Klubs it was a bad go.—Klubs suggested that a glass—of the right sort—would aid vision, annihilate distance, and give distinctness of feature to far-off objects. Sent him for one and got it—elevated it to the forty-fifth angle and then looked.—Improvement—perceptible improvement—but not sufficent for the purpose. Klubs thought a stronger glass might do the business. Told him to get a stronger one. Rubbed the bottom of it with a solution of seventeen cents worth of brown sugar, elevated it as before and then looked again. First rate. Mist cleared away.—Saw the army plainly. Looked like a rail fence standing on uncle Gid's side of a ditch.

Effects of the glass considerably weakened by use. Got another and rubbed the bottom of it with solution as before. Orbs wonderfully improved. Looked again and distinguished the officers from the men. They were evidently engaged in a little game. Spades were trumps. Told Klubs of it and he became agitated. Klubs got a glass for himself and looked. He grew calmer afterwards, and got another glass. Another glass made it clear to K., and he confidentially and confidently assured me it was all right; that the only thing our folks wanted was that the enemy would dig a new channel for the river. It would drop them all into a nice little trap which we had fixed for them. When they are all bagged—said Klubs—don't you see the cut will be useful to us for steamboats that are running on "time?" Agreed with Klubs, (knowing that he was one of the "official circle," and was posted relative to all the plans,) and got another glass. Klubs proposed another strong glass and we both looked through it. Wonderful change! Rail fence near the ditch had changed to two rail fences—the ditch to two ditches. Two gunboats in each ditch. Rail fence dissolved, broke up into individual rails—each rail on its own nook, railing at every other rail. Knew something was wrong.—Klubs got another glass and looked again. Went into spasmodic laughter. Swore it was all right—that the army had become demoralized—the rails wouldn't fight and wouldn't dig—and the very prince of rail maulers couldn't make them do it.

The last glass Klubs looked through was evidently too strong. It affected his brain. Asa Hartz grew alarmed—especially when his right-bower began to vent his joy in loud language of equivocal meaning: "Hurrah for Jeff. Lincoln! Hurrah for the Feathern Consuderacy! Hurrah for the Hon. Simon Vallandigham He could'nt buy old C. L. Cameron to vote Pennsylvania Boyer into the Jackson city council! Hurrah for Abe Stephens! Hurrah for the zemption bill and the spreem court!" Something else, in which the only words distinguishable were "Whistling Dick", ended his hurrahs, and Klubs, my bower, sunk a victim to the too powerful influence of the glasses he had looked through.

Turned sorrowfully from the spot and left him there. Met a sergeant of the Lapstone Rangers, who asked if I was a non-combattant. Told him yes. He was glad to meet me; he was promulgating an order: "All the women and children, non-combattants and partisan rangers must immediately move back fifty miles into the woods—out of danger—there is going to be a fight in the neighborhood of Vicksburg in less than seven months. ASA HARTZ.

Jackson, February, 1863.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

THE ENEMY IN MOON LAKE.—We are informed on reliable authority that the enemy removed the obstructions at the mouth of the Yazoo Pass, about five days since, and that they are now in Moon lake. They may attempt to come down the Yazoo river in this direction, but from all the information we are able to gather it will prove another "on to Richmond."

By the map of the swamp we gather the following in regard to the geography of that section: The Yazoo Pass is about ten miles in length, and empties into Coldwater. It is about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Yazoo Pass to the junction of the Coldwater and Tallahatchie. The Tallahatchie then runs southward about 100 miles, forming a junction with the Yallobusha, both uniting they form the Yazoo river. These distances are reckoned by the rivers, and not by the direct land routes.

These streams are all very narrow and winding, and should the timber be felled, and the stragetic points guarded, it will be impossible to navigate these streams.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25, 1863.

In the Senate the Exemption bill was passed, and the Senate bill increasing the compensation of the Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries.

In the House the bill to provide for arrest of soldiers absent without leave, and providing compensation to their captors, was tabled. The House then went into secret session on the currency.

ADVANCE IN SPECIE.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 25, 1863.

Gold has advanced here to-day in consequence of a more active demand. It was sold at 240 premium, and silver at 230.

FROM CHARLESTON—THE ATTACK ON SAVANNAH.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25th, 1863.

We have trustworthy information from Beaufort that the difficulty between Hunter and Foster, which resulted in the return of the latter to Washington, was caused by a fisticuff between the rival Generals, growing out of disputes as to precedence.

The war programme of Hunter is now understood to be another expedition to cut off the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Pocotaligo, and, simultaneous with the same, operations against Genesis Point and Costar's Bluff, preliminary to attacking Savannah. The first of March is the day fixed for these movements.

The Merchant steamer aground yesterday is now within the harbor.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26th, 1863.

Our latest advices from Port Royal state the Yankee fleet now there numbers 121 vessels, including 3 frigates and 20 gunboats. The rest are chiefly transports. There are now 30,000 men collected there, and more expected.

CAPTURE OF THE YANKEE IRON-CLAD STEAMER INDIANOLA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26th, 1863.

The following official despatches have been received to-day:

VICKSBURG, Feb. 25th, 1863.—I have the honor to report, after a severe and hot engagement, the capture of the Federal iron-clad steamer Indianola, Lieut. comd'g Brown, U. S. N., together with all her officers and crew, by the Confederate States steamers Queen of the West and Webb, forming an expedition sent out by me for that purpose, under command of Maj. J. L. Brent. The prize is a good deal damaged.

(Signed) R. TAYLOR,
Major General Commanding.

Another dispatch from Lt. Gen. Pemberton, announcing the capture, says that the Indianola is sunk on the Mississippi shore, her bow and upper works out of water, near Mr. Joe Davis' plantation.

THE FIGHT WITH THE U. S. IRON-CLAD STEAMER INDIANOLA.

MOBILE, Feb. 26th, 1863.

The Advertiser & Register has the following: JACKSON, Feb 25th—I am permitted to copy the following official dispatch to Gen. Pemberton:

PORT GIBSON, Feb. 25th—Last night, about ten o'clock, with the steamer Dr. Batty, four miles below Vicksburg, I fell in with the U. S. iron-clad gunboat Indianola. After the ram Queen of the West and Webb engaged her for an hour, I went alongside, when commander Lt. Brown, U. S. Navy, surrendered to me. As all the credit is due Maj. Brent, I have turned over to him, in a sinking condition, the prize, which we hope to save. Nobody killed, and but five hurt.

(Signed) FRED. B. BRAND,
Lt. Col. Commanding.

FROM FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.—DISPERSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27th, 1863.

A despatch dated Frankfort, Ky., gives some particulars of the dispersion of the Democratic Convention at that place, by the military. The House of Representatives, by a decided vote, having refused the use of the hall, the delegates rented the Theatre.

Delegates from forty counties were present. David Merriweather, was elected Chairman. On taking the Chair he expressed the hope that the Convention would do nothing that good and loyal citizens should not do. In the meantime a regiment of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, formed in front of the Theatre, and when the call of the counties was made, Col. Gilbert took his stand, and informed the Convention that none but men of undoubted loyalty to the Lincoln Government would be allowed to run for any office. He advised the delegates to disperse to their homes, and in future desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon the State. The assemblage then adjourned. There was some excitement in the city, but no disorder.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26th, 1863.

In the Senate the impressment bill from the House was taken up, and amendments proposed. The Senate then went into secret session.

The House passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. Bragg and his army in Tennessee, for their gallantry at Murfreesboro'. The House then went into secret session.

Strange Proceedings in Kentucky.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes the following under date of Jan. 3d:

TREASON IN THE CAPITAL.

Strange as it may appear to the world, the Senate Chamber of Kentucky was used last night and the night preceding, by a number of men who are known to be open and avowed traitors, for the purpose of concocting plans to take the State out of the Union. Their proceedings were secret, but enough has leaked out to give an idea of their purposes. William Johnston, of Scott county, Ky., presided on Thursday evening, and several Senators and members of the Lower House, together with several members of the Kentucky bar, were present. It was under discussion to appoint a committee empowered to call a Convention to nominate a State ticket; but this was not carried, and the subject pending was the propriety of calling a convention to meet on the second Thursday in February, when the caucus adjourned. It may interest some to know who are the men spoken of for office by these patriots (?) as Jeff. Davis would say. L. W. Powell for Governor; L. M. Cox, Lt. Governor; Thos. M. Lindsey, Attorney General; Grant Green, Auditor of State; John P. Harrison, Superintendent of Public Instructions; O. D. McManama, Register of Land Office; W. P. D. Bush, Treasurer.

The nominee for Attorney General was the chief mourner, for the "usurpation cruelties, persecutions and barbaraties of Lincoln" were the subjects of these patriots' lachrymose lamentations.

I understand that the summary arrest by the military of the entire meeting, was under advisement, but why this was not done, I am unable to determine. It is rumored, though, that Gov. Robinson interferred to some extent and saved them, perhaps with the intention of seeing how far their treason would carry them, "and make assurance doubly sure" of their guilt.

Eclipses for 1863.

Grier's almanac for 1863 gives the following list of eclipses for the present year. There will be four eclipses, as follows:

1. The first will be of the sun, on the 17th of May, at 14 h. 15 m., A. M., invisible in America.
2. The second will be a total eclipse of the moon, on the 1st day of June, partially visible. It will begin at 4 h. 15 m. 38 sec., P. M. The moon will rise at Augusta with 7 2-10 digits eclipsed on her west limb. The beginning of total darkness will be at 5 h. 24 m. 39 sec., P. M., and the end of total darkness at 6 h. 31 m. 18 sec, P. M. The duration of visibility will be 6 h. 37 m. 16 sec.
3. The third will be of the sun, on the 11th of November, at 2 h. 36 m. A. M., invisible in America.
4. The fourth will be of the moon, on the 25th day of November, visible, and nearly total throughout the continent of America. It will begin at 1 h. 57 m. 14 sec., A. M., the Ecliptic Opposition 8 h. 43 m. 21 sec., and the end of the eclipse at 5 h. 18 m. 32 sec. A. M. Its duration will be 3 h. 24 m. 17 sec. The number of digits eclipsed will be 11½ on the moon's half limb.—At the greatest observation, about one 24 part of the moon's diameter, will remain uneclipsed.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Trouble Brewing.

There is a momentary lull in the tempest of war. Hooker's army is either inactive or else is being moved to the Peninsula and to the south side of the James River. Rosecranz is at a stand still. The long expected third attack on Vicksburg is not yet made. The blow on our immediate coast is not yet struck—perhaps will not be, until the enemy feels very sure of success. In this momentous pause, while the enemy is doubtless straining every nerve in preparation to attack, the air is filled with rumors, calculated, if not designed, to throw us off our guard. Rumors of foreign mediation, of peace, of the secession of the Northwest, of propositions to unite with us, are continually passing from one to another throughout the land, which, if they produce no ill, can effect no good to our army.

Our hearts beat high with hope; but at this moment we may be in far greater peril than most people imagine. At this hour the destinies of the Confederate States demand the most exalted and far-seeing statesmanship, the utmost watchfulness and caution, the greatest vigor and energy of preparation for battle. Our cause rests on our own exertions, and we should not be misled, nor deceive ourselves. As to mediation, the fact is just this: that a French proposition for the meeting of Federal and Confederate Commissioners on neutral ground, has been utterly rejected by Seward. So that falls to the ground; and had it not we do not see that it promised much good, for the war was still to progress while the Commissioners discussed matters, and their discussion would, perhaps have resulted in nothing. What are the Northern peace indications? A proposition is made by a radical Abolitionist in Lincoln's Senate, that our independence be acknowledged and peace made, on the basis that the two sections establish free trade, have a similar tariff, and unite on the Monroe doctrine—a basis acceptable neither to the North nor South. The North is unwilling to separation—the South will not and ought not consent to free trade with the North. That scheme will not work.

The Democratic party is unsuccessful in the United States, not by declaring for peace and separation, but because it opposes Lincoln's plan of conducting the war. It opposes a war for conquest and emancipation, but declares for war to restore the Union and the Constitution. It has doubtless been in correspondence with the Confederate leaders, and has become satisfied that we will never consent to re-construction—that we want peace, but must have separation. Hence, John Van Buren, one of the two or three, who a few months ago proposed a Convention for re-construction, which failing, he would say "Wayward sisters, depart in peace," says now the war must go on. Vallandigham, with Illinois and Indiana, ask for an armistice, in order that peaceful means may be allowed to bring about gradual re construction. Only the Abolitionists proper incline to separation, and upon such terms of trade and intercourse as the Confederacy ought never to accept. Thus the matter stands—a part of the Abolitionists for separation on terms unacceptable to us, and the other part for war to subjugation and the destruction of slavery—the Democracy for war to restore the Union, or for an armistice with the same end in view. Does there appear any prospect of peace on any of their terms?

But the Northwest is growing turbulent and discontented. Rather than lose the South, some of the Northwestern politicians talk of withdrawing from the old Union, to unite with us. Their messenger is even now said to be in Richmond. And right here is the great trouble. Our authorities know that the people earnestly desire peace, but will not purchase it by union with the North and East on any terms. But their sentiments are unknown to Government as to union with the Northwest. The known desire for peace, the uncertainty about popular sentiment in regard to union or alliance with the Northwest, the strong probability that the contemptuous rejection of all terms by us, coupled with foreign rumors of interference, may unite the whole non-slaveholding citizens in a more determined and vigorous prosecution of hostilities; unite to make a complication of difficulties. The President and his advisers need to be firm and united. They should listen to no terms till the armies of those who seek peace or alliance are withdrawn from the field. That withdrawal should be the first step, without which it were idle to think of uniting or negotiations. That can be consummated only by inaugurating revolution among themselves. Let it begin; for whether the West gains anything from us by the movement, it is the only prospect they have of relief to themselves. If they withdraw their armies, secede from the Union, set up a Government of their own, and we thereby secure our separation and independence, these negotiations may commence between sovereign powers. The formation of a Western Confederacy would undoubtedly benefit us; but it would benefit the West also. Their union with us in the same Confederacy, we believe could only work injury to us, and finally result in war. But, still, terms of alliance and amity might be admissible and desirable. They should be taught to expect nothing more—but before any thing is done, let the West withdraw its armies from our soil.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Interesting from Beaufort—A Fisticuff Between Hunter and Foster.

We have some late and trustworthy tidings from Beaufort, which fully confirms the news heretofore published, of a personal difficulty having occurred between Major Generals Hunter and Foster. The quarrel related to precedence in rank, and concluded by General Foster informing General Hunter, that sooner than fight *under* him, he would fight *against* him; and suiting the action to the word, General F. dealt General H. a blow in the face. General H. was not slow to assert his belligerent rights, and replied by striking General F. with a billet of wood, drawing blood profusely. Before hostilities could be resumed the combatants were separated. Foster, after ordering the embarkation of his division on St. Helena Island, left for Washington to have his position defined.

Meanwhile, it is currently reported at Beaufort that Hunter will try Genesis Point and Causten's Bluff as preliminary steps to the attack on Savannah, and at the same time march against the railroad at Pocotaligo; and thus, if successful, get the inside track from his rival. The attack on these points, it was thought, would take place about the 1st of March, so that we may hear some stirring news in a few days from the coast. Of course, every "lad in grey" is perfectly delighted at the prospect of getting India rubber clothes and blankets, to say nothing of water proof boots, &c., &c.

We learned from the same source whence we obtained the above information, that there are over 30,000 troops at Port Royal, and more expected.

GOV. BROWN'S DONATION TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—We learn from Cherokee county that Governor Brown has upon his river plantation from three to four thousand dollars worth of corn more than he will need for his own use, and that he has notified the Inferior Court of that county of his purpose to make a donation of every bushel he has more than he needs, to the widows and poor families of soldiers of that county, and that his cribs will be thrown open next week to the needy families of soldiers, and his corn distributed among them *free of charge.*

This is not the only generous contribution made by Governor Brown to the families of soldiers during the war, and to the soldiers themselves. More than thrice we have heard of generous and liberal acts, in money from his purse, and in repeated instances of provisions from his plantation, to soldiers and their families. And we will here add, that from the hands and labor of his excellent wife, Mrs. Brown, our brave soldiers and their families have also received most liberal donations.—She is one of the noble ladies of our land who have never been idle in well doing since the war began.—Our Georgia troops may well be proud of their patriotic Governor and his noble consort.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

ANOTHER MURDER.—Mr. John Lockhart, a respectable citizen residing in the northeastern section of this county, was murdered on Tuesday of last week by three negroes in his employ—one belonging to him and two hired. The negroes have been lodged in jail in this place, to await their trial.

Hillsboro' Recorder, 25th inst.

It is stated on the authority of the Paris *Patrie*, that delegates from the seceded States had met and decided to send four millions of dollars as a participation in the fund for the relief of the working classes in Europe, and that Mr. Jefferson Davis had demanded from President Lincoln the authorization for the export of cotton to that amount.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863.

WANTED.—A few copies of the *Weekly Journal* of the 19th of February, 1863, to complete our files. Any of our subscribers having a copy of the above date, and can spare it, will do us a favor by forwarding it to us.
March 5, 1863.

THE NEWS from all quarters may be considered somewhat interesting. The destruction of the Nashville, near Fort McAlister, Ga., is to be regretted. We are at a loss to understand how she had got out, as reported by the Georgia papers, and also in the Ogechee river at the same time. The news from Europe is somewhat more encouraging, but of course it will not amount to much. Parliament might or might not sustain the recognition question—were that question even put to a vote. We have our doubts. We have got to fight on and fight hard, harder than ever, before we are respected as we should now be, by European powers. In the meantime it becomes every lover of independence to do all in his or her power to sustain our armies.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE :—

Gentlemen : I have enclosed you two veritable Yankee papers from a package a friend engineered through the lower lines of our State to me, supposing you would like to take a peep behind their dirty screen and hear what "they have to say of us" But poor fellows who have any feeling for us will again have to shut up or be walked off to some Bastile, their Congress having stifled every hope except our strong arms and stout hearts, which may Heaven increase daily.

Yours truly.

Our friend has our thanks for his courtesy. The papers alluded to—the "Philadelphia Evening Inquirer," and "The Constitutional Union" have come to hand. They are dated 13th and 17th of January, of course their news has been anticipated, yet our friend's favor is none the less appreciated. We hope officers or others in the army, will continue to forward us such papers as often as they can obtain them.

THE Washington correspondent of the "St. Louis Republican," furnishes that paper with a long account of the condition of affairs in the South, derived, the writer says, "from a series of long conversations with a gentleman direct from the South." We give the following extract showing the condition of things at this place. It only goes to show how near these Northern correspondents come to telling the truth. The writer says:

"At Wilmington a partially iron-clad gun boat is afloat, another wholly iron-clad nearly finished, two wooden ones afloat, and several building ; the craft already afloat mounting twenty guns in all, and those building intended to mount twenty more."

THE destruction of the Confederate steamer Rattle Snake, formerly the Nashville, as stated by telegraph yesterday, we regret, is confirmed by a private dispatch received here from an officer on board of said vessel. The dispatch says that no lives were lost.
Daily Journal, 3d.

A DISPATCH to the Savannah *Republican*, from Columbia, Tennessee, asserts that positive information has been received that SEIGEL's army corps, twenty thousand strong, from Virginia, recently came up the Cumberland in forty-five transports, and are now between Nashville and that point, *en route* to join ROSECRANZ.

MESSRS. SMITH, BAILEY & Co., expect in a few days to resume the publication of the "Sentinel" in Richmond, formerly published in Alexandria, and suspended by the occupation of that city by the Federal troops. The proprietors in the Prospectus say that the "Sentinel" will have the good of the country as its controlling and animating aim ; and will warmly sympathize with whatever is calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people. It will gladly hail every good citizen as a colaborer. It will be biased by no special interests. It will have no individual ambitions to subserve and no personal prejudices to indulge. Independent of all, and just to all, it will not knowingly bestow either undeserved censure or unmerited praise. It will be ready to condemn when duty requires, and ready also to pay the grateful tribute due to exhibitions of virtue and capacity.

The Crisis.

We have repeatedly urged upon the attention of our people the fact that the present spring is the very crisis in our affairs, and that unusual exertions will be called for during the next two or three months.

We are confirmed in our opinion by knowing that it is shared by those occupying high positions, upon whose judgment and patriotism the utmost reliance may be placed. If we can baffle or prostrate the enemy everywhere until May, we may look with strong hope, if not with absolute confidence, for a speedy peace ; for then the terms of three hundred thousand of Lincoln's troops will expire, and the Yankee conscription, as we understand it, simply places them in the same position with others subject to conscription or draft. There will be a complete break-up, and a reorganization *de novo*.

But in the meantime the Yankee army is gaining immense accessions—accessions which, we regret to believe, far exceed those received by our own army.

Feeling the importance of the occasion—the critical character of the struggles now imminent, and the magnitude of the interests involved,—the very able and patriotic General now commanding in North Carolina earnestly appeals to all the able-bodied young men, now at home, who ought to be in the field, to enter the lists at once for a general rally against the enemy. In truth, sickness, desertion and battle will waste the ranks of any army, and they are wasting ours. These ranks must be recruited, if the efficiency of the army is to be maintained, or it be expected to be the honored instrument in bringing this war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

North Carolina has been distinguished for the faithfulness with which she has enforced the Conscription law, as well as for the large number of troops she has placed in the field, and for the unparalleled gallantry of her sons. Still, there are many—too many—remaining at home, whose sphere of usefulness, and therefore of duty, in this crisis, is in the field. We feel it our duty to impress upon these, and upon all, the nature of the events now happening. To assure them that upon the strength or the feebleness of the effort now made, much of good or evil for the future may, and, in all human probability, must depend. To ensure decisive success a greater effort must be put forth than has ever yet been made. All apathy must be cast aside, and enthusiasm in recruiting the ranks of the army must take its place. We will go farther, and say plainly, and in so many words :—The ranks of our armies, thinned by sickness, battle and desertion, must be recruited more rapidly than they are now being recruited, if we would successfully cope with the hordes of the enemy, swelled by the immense accessions which they are now receiving—if we would close the Spring campaign *without* disaster to *our* arms and *with* disaster to *theirs*. This can only be done by every man who can go, going, Conscription or no Conscription, and by every straggler, absentee or other person not at his post, repairing thereto promptly—at once. Now is the time.

These are plain words, but we believe them to be true, and as it is the duty of the press to speak the truth at all times, it is doubly so at this. If the conductors and employees of the press enjoy a certain exemption, it is not surely as a personal privilege or on personal grounds It is not that they may engage in mere party squabbles, or indulge in criminations, or re-criminations of each other, as too many do. It is given on the ground that an independent and patriotic press is essential to the country in this great struggle, and it implies a tacit understanding that the best efforts of the conductors of the press will be given to the healing of divisions among our own people and the stimulation and concentration of their efforts against the enemy—to the publication of correct news, and the dissemination of such facts and opinions as their judgment may approve and the exigencies of the occasion may seem to call for. Of course mistakes will sometimes be made, and injustice occasionally be done in spite of all the desire of editors to avoid doing it, but where it is unintentional, as it almost universally is, no duty will be discharged with greater pleasure than that of correcting such injustice.

BURNSIDE, FOSTER AND STANLY.—It is confidently asserted, that the first named Yankee marauder arrived in Washington, N. C., some three or four days ago : FOSTER and STANLY are also as confidently reported to be in Newbern. We suppose FOSTER is having a fine time of it drilling the negroes he has stolen from the plantations around Newbern and Washington.

PLEASANT.—TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.—We, (the Editor,) arrived at home this morning, after a very brief absence, to be greeted with the cheering intelligence that the very worthy gentleman from whom we have long got, and are now getting, our supply of paper, has been compelled to advance his rates twenty-five per cent. We find no fault with Mr. MURPHY, for we know that he has acted as fairly and as liberally as any man could do. The fact is, that the fear begins to be entertained, that the question will soon be—not at what price paper can be got, but whether it can be got at all. At what point the rise will stop we are unable to say—especially if the war continues very much longer.—Really, if paper and every other element that enters into the expenses of publication continues to go up, we hardly know what we *shall* do, we do so dislike to raise our rates. One thing is certain, we cannot continue to give the *Weekly Journal* at $2 50, and we don't think our friends and patrons expect us to do so much longer. They paid that cheerfully in cheap times. We have so far raised *nothing* upon our Weekly, and but one-third upon our Daily. We will soon be compelled to make *at least* a corresponding advance upon the former as we have done upon the latter, and perhaps on both papers.

ROBBERY.—We learn that last night the shop of Mr. R. B. BURNETT, on Water street, near the Railroad Depot, was broken into, and a pair of shoes, a pair of duck pants, half gross of matches, smoking and chewing tobacco, and a quantity of cakes, carried off. The smoking tobacco was marked L. N. BARLOW. Perhaps the thief may try to sell some of these things in the camps or around town, which may lead to detection. We trust the police and the public will keep a look out.

THE invention of man is "perdidjus," especially when he wants to get up something that will "make drunk come." We have seen and imbibed persimmon beer, but before last night we had never heard of persimmon brandy, but last night on the cars we saw and tasted that article, which, so far as we could judge, was superior to any of the rifle whiskey, or new-dip apple brandy now prevailing. It was made in Georgia.

By the way, speaking about spirits, some soldiers and others appeared to have "run the blockade" last night at Florence, and that extensively. We were somewhat amused at hearing an incident of the occasion related—we did not see it ourselves. A man came towards the train, said man being "tight", and as he came he stumbled and fell, hurting himself somewhat. He got up quietly and went off some steps, when he steadied himself, turned round and came back to the place of his fall, to find out the man that knocked him down, avowing the benevolent purpose of "having his heart out". He didn't find the man, and the question of who *that* man was remains, and will remain, like the authorship of Junius, a mystery to all future ages.

A revolver was fired off twice at *somebody*. Apparently *nobody* was hurt. "All aboard," said Captain EVANS, and the city of Florence faded from the view.

ANOTHER arrival through the blockading fleet has lately been effected at a Confederate port, so rumor says. Rumor further says that the vessel that eluded the blockaders, and succeeded in getting safely inside, had been chased for three days, and finally made her way safely through five Federal war vessels, that were after her. It is also said she brings a valuable cargo.

The following communication from the *Examiner* upon the Conscript bills of Lincoln, we think are calculated to allay any feeling of fear that may be entertained at the South as to its effect upon us :

Illinois will resist ; New York will resist ; New Jersey will resist, or at least attempt resistence. It is not improbable that a majority of the Northern States will speedily be converted to all the doctrines of CALHOUN, to all the Virginia Resolutions of '98 and '99, and insist on the most peculiar measures of South Carolina. The principles of Secession are the only guides to safety from an intolerable and despotic tyranny, now about to be inaugurated on their "free soil."

But it is possible that by bribery and intimidation, all resistance will be overcome. The misery of the North will be increased, not the danger of the South. We must prepare steadily and resolutely for a long war, but we need not tremble at the threat of three millions of Yankee conscripts. Not the army of Xerxes, but the army of Alexander ; not the glittering hordes of the wealthy Persia, but the firm phalanx of Macedonia, now as thousands of years ago, conquer contested fields. God is on the side of the biggest battalions—but they must be battalions of brave and willing soldiers, not of frightened and disconcerted recruits. These laws put Lincoln into the boots of Cromwell, but these do not put Cromwell into the boots of Lincoln. The experience of this war abundantly proves the fallacy of the reliance on mere numbers. The North has tried an army of twelve hundred thousand men and found it an encumberance ; it will now find three millions only a greater encumberance. Let the Southern ranks be filled with all the men of the nation who are not necessary to its support ; let them be made to stay there and do their duty : let the Government abide by the laws and never disunite the people by usurpations of authority ; and then the South can look its unwieldy adversary in the face with the resolute assurance of victory.

MARRYING BY TELEGRAPH.—On the 6th of Feb., a marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Carr, chaplain of the 4th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., under rather novel circumstances, the clergyman and bridegroom being in the city of Washington, and the bride in the village of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., during the ceremony. The bridegroom is a member of the 4th Regiment, and circumstances prevented his being in Fulton to fulfill his engagement with the young lady. By mail, the parties agreed to have the ceremony performed through the medium of the electric telegraph. The Oswego *Times* says :

The day and hour having been arranged, the parties repaired to the telegraph office at the respective stations, the fair bride accompanied by a female friend as bridesmaid. The gentlemanly operator at Fulton officiated as bridesman. The first despatch over the wire relating to the affair was from Washington, inquiring, if the lady was present ? An answer in the affirmative was returned, and the ceremony proceeded. Three messages were sent to Fulton and two transmitted to Washington, and the ceremony was completed. The last message from Washington was the declaration of the clergyman pronouncing the parties man and wife.

THE BRAVEST REGIMENT.—The wife of Gen. John C. Breckinridge has had prepared a magnificent stand of colors constructed from the silk of the wedding dress worn by herself upon the day of her marriage, and designed, through her distinguished husband, to be presented to the most gallant and brave regiment in his division. We understand that this appropriate and valued present has been bestowed upon the 20th Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Tom. Smith, and well known as the famous "Battle's Regiment" that did such gallant service in the disastrous battle of Fishing Creek.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Fulton & Price :—The Sanitary Committee desire [illegible] to acknowledge [illegible] the following sources [illegible]:

Messrs. C. H. Robinson & Co., and Mr. J[illegible] B. Brown of Bladen, a quantity of wood.

Mr. Utley, a bbl. of Hog's Jowles.

Mr. I. VanSickle, two contributions of money, $10 each.

Colonel — ——, $20.

Mr. Alex. Sprunt, $100.

The Committee would also make their acknowledgments to Mrs. Junius Davis, Miss R. J. Ashe, Jno. S. Moore and Jno. B. Brown for proffers of wood at their several landings, which could not be accepted for want of facilities to get it to town.

It may be proper to embrace the present occasion to apprise the public of the nearly exhausted condition of the relief fund—which, without a continuance of the generous aid of the benevolent, will soon compel an abandonment of even the small relief now being eagerly sought by some hundreds of indigent families.

The Secretary begs to state, that all the funds contributed, have from time to time come into his hands and been disbursed by him, a complete record of his transactions has been kept, which is free for the inspection of any party that may feel an interest in the matter.

P. W. FANNING, Sec'ty.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2, 1863.

Philadelphia Dry Goods Market.

The Philadelphia "Press" of a recent date has the following comments upon the "enormously high prices:"

In former seasons the ladies grumbled at paying twelve and a half cents per yard for bleached muslins ; but they now willingly take it at thirty-seven and a half cents, and the same may be said in reference to all cotton goods. In muslins, such choice brands as the Utica Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Williamsville and scores of others equally good, that were formerly offered for twelve and a half cents, are now eagerly sought at thirty-seven and a half cents. Cotton sheetings, two and a half yards wide, are bringing seventy-five to eighty-five cents per yard, and pillow casing in the same ratio—Cotton flannels, drillings and tickings, are held still higher, owing to the large proportion of material consumed in their production, and it is the cost of material not that of manufacturing, that is now making itself felt on the market.

Table damask by the yard, such as was formerly sold for one dollar, is now worth one dollar and fifty cents. Linen sheetings, pillow casings, towellings, napkins, &c., have advanced in the same proportion, and if admitted under the present tariff, and paid for at the present rate of exchange must go much higher. Shirting linens that were offered one year ago for fifty cents per yard are now selling at seventy-five, and fine linens, suitable for ladies' wear, ditto. Cotton goods have had a monopoly in families for some years past, and we suppose they will hold it ; but just now they are giving way slightly to articles manufactured from flax, because the latter are not much more expensive, and are a great deal more durable. There was a time when it was considered rather "mean" to wear cotton shirts, use cotton sheetings, &c., and the same prejudice against cotton still exists in the verdant bosoms of some old-fashioned folks, but is gradually dying out, and the Southern staple is daily acquiring stronger claims to its royal title. If the war continues much longer, we need not be surprised at seeing the best brands of cotton shirtings selling for fifty cents and upwards, and, even were the struggle to have an early termination, articles manufactured of cotton will not be likely to fall to the old prices for a few years.

The crop produced on Southern plantations since the commencement of the war is not a large one, the stock on the hands of the manufacturers and brokers two years ago is almost exhausted ; the manufacturing and commercial world is crying out for a fresh supply, and, until matters resume the old routine, and for some months after, there will not be much decline in articles manufactured wholly or in part of the great Southern staple.

Even spool cotton, an article of trifling importance, it is true, that was formerly sold at four cents, is now ten, and cannot now be profitably produced at the latter price.

In dress goods the prospect of a large assortment and variety of style—the ideal of gratification with ladies of shopping propensities—is not encouraging.

The demand for silks has been unprecedentedly large during the winter, and at the present season, when merchants are supposed to be engaged "taking stock," they find that the unusual activity among those who wish to invest their surplus funds in fashionable or unfashionable dresses, interferes materially, but not unpleasantly, with their arrangements.

At no time in the past ten years was a greater activity noticeable in the retail stores between the seasons than at present. We have heard ladies say, when asked why they are so eager to purchase at this early stage of the season, that they have the money, and that they prefer making their purchases now, to running the risk of having to pay an advance of 50 per cent. one month hence. And they are right, no doubt, for we are assured by first class authority that the advance will be greater than the people—that is the "shoppers"—suppose.

YANKEE CONSCRIPTION.—A Conscription Bill has passed the Yankee Congress, which has shaken all Doodledom to the very core. The Times thus speaks of it :

This measure, which has passed the Senate, provides for the enrollment and calling into service, if needs be, of all the able-bodied men between twenty and forty-five. The only exemptions being the Governors and State Judges, the only sons of poor widows, and a few others. Substantially, as the New York Times says, it is putting all the able bodied men of the loyal States in for three years, and, all told, the force will number three millions.

The enrollment is to be made by officers directly accountable to Lincoln. It is to be called forth by draft, in such numbers and assigned to duty in such places as Lincoln sees fit. No State functionaries have anything to do with it. Provost Marshals are to be appointed in each Congressional District, who are to see to the completeness of the work.

Heavy penalties are imposed for all resistance or counselling resistance to the draft ; in fact, says the Times every part of the Bill bristles with provisions ensuring its efficiency. The Southern Confederacy, it continues, has put every dollar and every drop of blood in the limits at the disposal of J. ff. Davis; if we are not prepared to make similar submission, we might as well give up our minds for infamous and ruinous discomfiture. It is glad, however, that the sacrifice will be made.

The Currency Bill will pledge every dollar, and the Conscription Act will pledge every drop of blood to the national cause. Now, for the first time, it continues, we shall have the power of the nation pitted against the rebellion. It predicts now the successful crushing out of the rebellion. This Act, it says furnishes the means of pulverizing the Southern Confederacy. It can now defy armed intervention and enter a *caveat* to the world. It now sees the signs of ultimate triumph, inasmuch as the United States now realizes its strength and its work.

THE INDIAN LEGION.—Major Thomas, commanding the Legion of Cherokee Indians, who have rendered much service to the Confederate cause in East Tennessee, is now with his aboriginal allies in the mountains on the border between Tennessee and North Carolina, where he is *in reality*, conciliating the tories. These dusky warriors, it is said, excel any troops in either the Northern or Southern armies for subordination—an Indian always executes an order with religious fidelity. They scrupulously respect private property—there are no reports of depredations where they encamped. They are the best scouts in the world, and hence the good that they accomplish among the mountain tories and bushwhackers. A notice that Thomas' Indians are in the country brings in the dodgers at once, for they know that hiding out will not avail against the Cherokees.—By their aid the Major has enlisted, without bloodshed, a great many men in his corps of sappers and miners, who have thus been converted from mischievous tories and bushwhackers into useful employees of the Confederate Government.—*Petersburg Express.*

FROM NEWBERN.—The Daily (Raleigh) *Progress* of the 2d inst., says :

We saw and conversed yesterday with a military friend who is better posted in matters about Newbern than perhaps anybody else, and from him we learn that Stanly's resignation was certainly tendered, but not accepted, and that he is still in Newbern and acting as military Governor. Advices from the town a few days ago represented "Governor" Stanly as quite sick.

Our informant is well posted as to the number and disposition of the forces about Newbern. He sets it down at eight to ten regiments, and not more than from four to six thousand men. One regiment continues on duty at Barrington's ferry, but Capt. Whitford's company keep them confined there and will not let them depredate upon the country. One thousand picked negroes are being drilled at Newbern.

DEATH IN THE STAGE.—Alexander Nifong, a sick soldier returning from the army, died in the stage between High Point and Salem, on Thursday morning last.

Proclamation by the President.

It is [illegible] that a people who acknowledge the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Him alone can [illegible] [illegible] to Him [illegible] devout thanks [illegible] on us, and that by prayer alone can we hope to secure the continued manifestations of that protecting care which has hitherto shielded us in the midst of trial and dangers

In obedience to [illegible] precepts, we have from time to time been gathered together with prayers and thanksgiving, and He has been graciously pleased to hear our supplications, and to grant abundant exhibitions of His favor to our armies and to our people. Through many conflicts we have now attained a place among the nations which commands their respect ; and to the enemies who encompass us around and seek our destruction, the Lord of Hosts has again taught the lesson of His inspired word : that the battle is not to the strong, but to whomsoever He willeth to exalt.

Again our enemy, with loud boasting of the power of their armed men and mailed ships, threaten us with subjugation, and, with evil machinations, seek, even in our own homes and at our firesides, to pervert our men servants and our maid-servants into accomplices of their wicked designs.

Under these circumstances, it is my privilege to invite you once more to meet together and to prostrate yourselves in humble supplication to Him who has been our constant and never failing support in the past, and to whose protection and guidance we trust for the future.

To this end I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the twenty-seventh day of March, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and I do invite the people of the said States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to join in prayer to Almighty God, that he will continue his merciful protection over our cause ; that he will scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that he will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand at the city of Richmond on the twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

An Extravagant Beauty.

The Empress of France is probably the most extravagant woman living. Nor is this all ; she has been the cause of ruinous extravagance in the families of her husband's subjects, and in all countries where the costly fashions she has set have found favor. M. Fould, the Emperor's Minister of Finance, threatens to resign his office unless her enormous drafts upon the treasury are curtailed.

So costly has she made the toilette in Paris that fashionable ladies are utterly unable to settle their bills for dress, and it is stated by the English press that it is as much as many of them can do to pay the interest on the large debts which, following the imperial modes, has caused them to incur.

The world owes crinoline to the fair Eugenie ; and the rougher half of its civilized population does not feel by any manner of means grateful to her for the introduction of the article.

She has made her apartments in the Tuileries as magnificent as the palaces one reads about in the Oriental fables. The doors of her boudoir are of ivory, inlaid with gold. The furniture is of rosewood inlaid with mirrors, gold and ivory, and is upholstered with pale red silk. Smyrnian carpeting of the heaviest texture covers the floor, and the ceiling is splendidly frescoed. The desks and portfolios are of tortois shell, arabesqued with gold ; and the most valuable paintings of the old masters ornament the walls.

The beautiful woman who has surrounded herself with these luxuries spends an almost fabulous amount annually in rare laces and all the most expensive articles of female costume, besides subscribing unheard of sums in aid of vast political schemes, for she is withal an intriguing politician. The Empress is thirty-six years of age, and, therefore, old enough to have learned prudence ; yet she is more prodigal now than when in the hey day of her youth and beauty.

The Queen of Louis XVI. was as extravagant and as fond of meddling in State affairs as Eugenie, and her fool of a husband suffered her to lead him by the nose. One day they lost their heads, poor things.

A Trip Through the United States.

A gentleman who has recently visited several of the principal cities of the North has furnished us with an account of his trip and sojourn among the Yankees. Leaving Richmond two day before Christmas, he arrived in Maryland on Christmas eve, and was warmly received in that portion of the State where he landed, where the Southern sentiment is almost unanimous.—Every facility was offered him in making his way to Baltimore. He arrived in that city in the middle of the day on Sunday, and being well known there found it necessary to observe great caution in his movements. He remained in Baltimore one week, during which time he kept carefully secreted during the day, making his perambulations through the city after night by gas light. While he remained in the city he saw numbers of prominent business men, with whom he conversed freely. They all seemed hopeful of the result of the present struggle, and believe that Southern independence will be the inevitable consequence of the present revolution. There was no public expression of opinion, all parties appearing to be awed by and subdued on account of the presence of unwarrantable acts of the military stationed in their midst. They express deep mortification at the present humiliated condition of their State, and great regret that the real sentiment of her people is not properly understood, and her embarrassment appreciated. The usual lively aspect of affairs in the city at this season of the year is painfully changed, and sadness and gloom hang over everything. Few ladies are to be seen on the street at any time.

From Baltimore our traveling friend made his way to the city of New York. Here he remained for more than a week, and during that time circulated freely in all quarters, affording himself an opportunity of hearing expressions of opinion with reference to the present crisis from all classes of the population of the city. None of the restraints felt in Baltimore is experienced in New York, and those who oppose the Lincoln Administration talk with great freedom and act independently, without apparent apprehension of consequences. Of the war they declare themselves heartily tired, and with its management completely disgusted. He heard Lincoln and his supporters openly denounced as traitors in the public houses in New York. In favor of an honorable adjustment of the present difficulties there is a very strong and rapidly growing sentiment. Little if any, hope is entertained of finally subjugating the South by the thinking portion of the community ; but there is still a lingering hope that the States of the Confederacy may yet be induced to return to the Union. It is everywhere openly and boldly proclaimed that no more troops can be raised for the prosecution of the war under present auspices. The negro policy of the Republican Administration at Washington is violently condemned, and the bone and sinew, of whom Northern soldiers are made, swear they will fight neither for nor with the negro.—Gen. Lee is spoken of publicly as the greatest military genius of the age, and incomparably superior to any General upon the Federal side.

Not only is he spoken of as a great commander, but as a polished gentleman, devoid of that braggadocia for which their own officers are characterized. "Stone wall" Jackson is greatly admired for his daring and brilliant achievements, and others of our general officers are talked of in terms of warm commendation.—The health of "Jeff. Davis" is not unfrequently drank in the public bar rooms. During his sojourn in Gotham, our friend stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Wool and his staff were guests of the house at the same time. There were very few soldiers in the city, and not many on the route between New York and Baltimore. All the places of amusement in the city were open nightly, and pretty generally thronged.—Business was not active, many of the merchants declaring their determination to retain their goods on the shelf in preference to disposing of them for "green backs." Very few "green backs" are in circulation, the principal currency being State bank money, and postage currency for small change. No specie is seen or circulated.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ARRIVAL OFF THE BAR.—The British steam sloop-of-war Desperate, from Bermuda, touched off the Bar and communicated with Fort Sumter Friday morning. A boats crew of officers and men came up to the city bringing dispatches for H. P. Walker, Esq., Acting British Consul, and the news of the safe arrival of Robert Bunch, Esq., at Bermuda, after a long but pleasant passage.

The officers who came up to the city paid a friendly visit to the gunboat Chicora, and dined on board.

We learn from a most reliable source that the officers on board the United States man-of-war New Ironsides, in a conversation with the officers of the Desperate, admitted that three of their vessels were missing since the late attack of our iron-clads, and that one, a large propeller, had certainly been sunk. The news accords with our already expressed belief that the first accounts of the fight given by the blockaders were not to be relied upon. It is also somewhat remarkable that although we have news from the North up to the 24th instant, so far no mention has yet been made in Northern journals of the arrival at any port of the steamer Mercedita. The fight took place, it will be remembered, on the 31st of January, nearly a month ago. We remain, therefore, firm in our belief that the first statements of the blockaders, in reference to the result of the attack by the Palmetto State and Chicora, were wilfully false, and got up for foreign effect.

Charleston Courier.

[illegible] Richmond Dispatch.

An [illegible] Army.

The Yankee Congress has, by one dash, made an absolute [illegible] of Lincoln. It has given him the entire control of the purse and the sword—those instruments of absolute power which it has ever been the unceasing policy of all Anglo-Saxon peoples to keep separated. The hand that grasps both the purse and the sword is the hand of an absolute, irresponsible monarch, and written Constitutions and paper guarantees, laws and legislatures, are mere toys in his sight. For the sake of destroying the people of the South the Yankee Congress has tamely surrendered every barrier against Executive encroachment, every bulwark of liberty, every safeguard even of person or property. Lincoln is undisputed master of every thing. It remains with him to say whether he will permit any more legislation, whether he will go out at the end of his term, whether another Congress shall ever assemble ; or, if he should determine to permit it to assemble, whether it shall be anything more than a convenient machine for registering his edicts. The Yankees have been living under a virtual despotism for two years. The present system is not merely an actual despotism ; it is such in name, as well as fact.

Every man between the ages of 18 and 45 is placed at the disposal of Lincoln for military service. He has power, not only to keep in the ranks the 300,000 who, it was fondly hoped, would go out in May, but he may add thereto 3,000,000 if he sees fit. The illusion with regard to the power of the Yankee Government to sustain the strain upon their finances is dissipated by a breath. The Congress has annihilated the State banks at a blow, and made "greenbacks" the only currency within Lincoln's dominions. So Lincoln can have as many soldiers as he may wish, and pay them, too. Another illusion still exists. It is supposed that those who are out of the field at present will refuse to go, and that those who are in already will revolt in a body.—This is all folly. If men at home refused to go, they will be compelled to do it at the point of the bayonet. If men already in the field refuse to serve any longer, they, too, will be compelled, unless the whole body lay down their arms at one movement or turn them against their officers. This is a thing unheard of in war. Suppose these men all revolt, how are they to be fed ? How are they to get away ? Where is the money for their necessities to come from ? It is folly to make any such calculation. There may be desertions on an enormous scale ; but the bulk of the army will remain.

Let us, therefore, dismiss all the idle hopes which we may have been induced to entertain by the knowledge that a large body of the enemy's forces go out of service in May. Those troops will stay, voluntarily if they choose it, by force if they oppose it. So far from being diminished, the Yankee force is about to be prodigiously increased. We must meet it, and we must beat it. That can be done only by pushing the conscription to its utmost limit, and thereby by preserving the proportion we have always borne to them. There is not the slightest ground for discouragement in all this. They have always been vastly superior to us in numbers and they have uniformly been beaten upon every field of importance. Even now with the largest army that has taken the field since the time of Xerxes they have shown themselves unable throughout this winter, the season most propitious to them from their enormous superiority on the water to make the slightest impression upon us. If with 850,000 men they find themselves utterly incompetent to make the least advance, what can the effect by doubling or trebbling their numbers ?—It is not men that they want. They have a numerical force sufficient to conquer the world. It is the heart, the soul, the spirit that is wanting—that leaven which leavens the whole lump—that principle without which an army, be it as large as it may, is a mere carcass—a body devoid of life, and fit only to be the sport of its enemies. Three millions of men must necessarily be a mob. It is not in the power of man to reduce such a multitude to anything resembling the shape of a well trained army. Such mobs never have made, and never will make, conquests. It has been by much smaller bands of hardy, resolute, well disciplined men, that great leaders, in all ages, have effected the subjugation of nations. Alexander invaded the East with 35,000 men. Cæsar subdued Gaul with four legions—about 25,000. Bonaparte overran and conquered Italy with but 30,000. But one man of modern times has lived who could handle 500 00 men. The Yankees have not one General that can handle the twentieth part of that number, and unless troops be well handled numbers are of no avail.

Let us, then, make up our minds to meet these huge mobs without any doubts as to the result. They will but stand in the way of each other. They will but render order and discipline—hard enough now to enforce in their armies—absolutely impossible. Let it be remembered that we cannot and must not give up. To do so were to abandon everything, for these blood thirsty wretches avow a determination to extinguish the inhabitants and to possess the land. Our own opinion is that they will only make our victory the more glorious by the enormous numbers they bring to render it impossible.

A Strange Story—Seward as a Traitor.

In Wendell Phillips' address in Plymouth Church, last week, he made the following distinct charge against Secretary Seward. These were his precise words :

The French Minister, Mercier, that at the bidding of our own Secretary of State and your own Senator, once went to Richmond, within a twelve month, and offered to J. P. Benjamin terms at the dictation of the premier, by which they should be admitted back into the Union, bearing the function of the representative of the French Emperor, and the name of William H. Seward in his right hand, was, morally kicked out of his presence. [Several voices : "Good." There is great hope in that sublime pride in the Southern Confederacy, that it may give us this invaluable element of time which we need.

* * * * * *

I didn't arraign Wm. H. Seward as a traitor, as the Albany *Evening Journal* charges me with doing. I only say that his idea of the dilemma is totally distinct from that of the President. The President sends to the black man and says : "Help me." Mr. Seward sends to Richmond and says : "Help me." A man that does that is not the right pilot with a captain of Abraham Lincoln's aim. [Cries of "No, no."

The New York *World* speaking of this charge, thinks there is "downright lying on the one side or the other," and says :

Mr. Seward's absolute and unqualified denial of this and similar charges made in other quarters puts either Mr. Phillips or the Secretary in the pillory. There is downright lying on one side or the other. Phillips made this charge fresh from Washington, where, of course, he obtained his information. It is now his turn. If he holds his peace under this denial he confesses himself a public and most mischievous slanderer, whose statements are as wide of the truth as his arguments have always been of reason and sound judgment. We call upon Boston, therefore, to confound Washington. Diplomatic reserve will close the mouth of M. Mercier, except in his confidential disclosures to his government ; but Mr. Phillips is under no obligations to remain silent. Let us have the facts.

The *World* says of Phillips' lecture :

From our report it will be seen that he speaks in the most contemptuous terms of President Lincoln, and charges that that functionary is of opinion his emancipation proclamation has done more harm than good.—To Secretary Seward he charges treason, and General Banks is severely berated for not being more like Butler. In fact he has no hope in anything but the negro, and says so in so many words. He admits that conservative reactions is leaving the radicals in a fearful minority, and warns the latter that they must make use of their remaining days of power to all their ends.

This address of Phillips is the most violent and treasonable delivered since the war commenced. Bolleau's offensive article is as milk and water compared with the strong drink of this furious tirade. It is well for the orator he is an Abolitionist ; were he a Democrat he would be in Fort Lafayette before to-day's sun goes down.

Some Men with Souls.

We learn that Mr. Henry T. Edgerton of Warren county, has refused to sell Leather to speculators at high prices, while he has been supplying his neighbors at $1 per pound for sole, and $1 50 for upper leather.

Mr. Thos. Kendrick of Cleaveland county, has sold his sole leather at 80 cents and upper at $1 per pound, and an excellent article of Shoes from $3 to 5 a pair ! While others around him have sold leather at $2 to $3 per pound and shoes at from $7 to 15 !

W. C. Smith, Esq., the Senator from Anson and Union, instructed his overseer some months since to sell corn at fifty cents per bushel, and only to the needy families of soldiers.

Wm. Paylor, Esq., of Person county, is a true patriot : He sells his wheat to soldier's families at $1 25 a bushel, and corn at $6 per barrel, and that while distilleries are offering $20 a barrel "to make 'alcohol' for the Government.

Who would not rather have the approving conscience of these good men, than the money which extortioners have heaped up at the expense of the suffering and misery of those around them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 28th, 1863.

The Senate was not in session to-day. The House passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. John H. Morgan and command for services rendered preceding the battle of Murfreesboro'. A resolution to adjourn on the 16th of March was tabled. Mr. Barksdale introduced a bill to authorise the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, which was referred. The House then went into secret session.

Gold advanced ten cents to-day.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 28th, 1863.

Fifty-six prisoners, captured by Gen. Fitz Lee, near the Rappahannock, arrived here this forenoon.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 1st, 1863.

The Dispatch has Northern dates to the 23rd ult. George N. Sanders sailed from Halifax on the 21st for Europe. He had Confederate dispatches with him. The fact that a large number of ambulances were shipped from Cincinnati on the 16th, with orders that they should be at Nashville on the 20th, is taken as indicative of an early engagement by Rosencrans's army.

The New York Times has a letter from Vicksburg, which says the army of the Mississippi is being depleted at a fearful rate. Since it has been at Vicksburg, over 100 men have every day failed to respond to roll call, and have been carried out never to return.

In the Yankee Congress, Powell, of Kentucky, gave notice that he should call for an investigation regarding the dispersion of the Convention recently assembled at Frankford.

Gold in New York was 162½.

The steamer Canada brings English dates of the 7th.—The Queen in her speech before Parliament, with regard to American affairs, said she had abstained from taking any steps with a view to inducing cessation of hostilities, because it had not seemed that any such overtures could be attempted with any probability of success. She, however, viewed, with the deepest concern, the conflict which still raged, and witnessed with grief the distress which the war inflicted upon portions of her subjects.

The London Times says, it is reported that certain parties in Paris had offered a loan to the Confederate Government of five million sterling, on the basis of cotton at five pence per pound, with the option of exchanging for Confederate bonds at 70 cents bearing 8 per cent interest, and that the offer had been accepted. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices weak. Consols 92½.

The insurrection in Poland is said to be spreading. A sanguinary battle has been fought at Wengrow, in which the insurgents were defeated and the town captured by the Russians.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 2d, 1863.

Earl Derby criticized the Queen's speech. He regretted that the government had not felt justified in joining the attempt in which they were invited by France—not to intervene for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but to obtain by their good offices, if possible, such an armistice and cessation of hostilities as would lead the two parties themselves to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. He differed from the opinion expressed by many of his political friends, that the time had arrived for recognizing the Southern States. His conviction was that, come what may, reconstruction of the Union was impossible, and on the whole he approved the course the government had taken. [Cheers.] Earl Russell, in reply, justified the policy which the government had pursued—expressed a strong opinion that it would be impossible for a Union of the Northern and Southern States to be again established. Earl Malmsbury expressed his regret that England had not joined France in the proposed mediation. Earl Gray took a contrary view. In the House of Commons, D'Israel reviewed the ministerial programme, imputing vacillation and inconsistency to the government's foreign Secretary—said the North was fighting for empire—the South for independence. The President of the Board of trade alleged that the curse of slavery was at the bottom of the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was warmly in favor of the South, but was followed by the Secretary of War, who avowed opinions diametrically opposed to those lastly expressed. The Chief Secretary for Ireland declared his conviction that the Lord of Hosts was fighting for the Confederates. Bentinck said : he believed if proposals to recognise the South was brought forward, it would be supported by Parliment.

FROM CHARLESTON—ARRIVALS FROM NASSAU, &c.

CHARLESTON, March 1, 1863.

Two steamers, the Douglas and Ruby, arrived here at daylight bringing Nassau datey to Thursday. The Douglas was fired at several times by the blockaders, but not hit. Steamers Stonewall Jackson and Hero, from Charleston ; also the St. Johns, from Savannah, had arrived safely at Nassau.—the following prizes were at Key West February 15th: steamers Adela, Pearl and Virginia, schooners Aliciaby, George Agnes, Francis, Friar, Isabel, Courier, Dart, Theresa, Comet, Lily, Adventure, Camilla, Diana, Rising Dawn, Two Sisters, Hermosia, Kate, Maria and Margaret ; Sloops Chester, Flying Fish, Good Luck, Brockenborough, Avenger, Julia, Ellen, Silas Henry and Brave.

The Yankee Commander at Key West has ordered all persons having friends in the Confederate service to prepare to go to Port Royal to be sent thence into the rebel lines.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER NASHVILLE.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 28th, 1863.

The steamer Nashville in coming up the Ogechee river last night grounded on a sand bar above Fort McAllister ; She was discovered this morning by the enemy's fleet. An iron-clad opened fire across the marsh at the Nashville, at half past seven o'clock, and continued until ten o'clock, when an incendiary shell struck the Nashville, setting her on fire. She is now a total wreck. The Fort fired upon the iron-clad hitting her twice. Other gunboats from the fleet shelled the Fort, doing no damage.

RATHER OLD TO BE TELEGRAPHED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 26th, via Mobile, Feb. 28th, 1863.

An official dispatch from Gen'l Barton's aid, says : The Federal iron-clad gunboat Indianola, surrendered last night, after an action of half an hour. She is partially sunk, but can be raised in 24 hours. Her officers and crew are prisoners in our hands.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 2nd, 1863.

In the Senate, Mr. Oldham, of Texas, from the Committee of Commerce, reported back the joint resolution relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi River with a substitute, the preamble of which declares it is a settled and recognised rule of international law, that the right of navigation for commercial purposes; that rivers which flows from one State through the territory of another State into the sea is common to all nations inhabiting different parts of its banks. The resolution of the Committee affirms this principal and declares the free navigation of the Mississippi river is the natural right of the people of all the States upon its banks, or upon the banks of its navigable tributaries. The report was ordered to be printed. The Senate then went into secret session.

In the House the bill to authorise the acceptance of troops from Missouri and Kentucky for a less term than three years was tabled and the House went into secret session.

LATER NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 2d, 1863.

Northern dates of the 26th of February have been received.

The bill to enrol and call out the militia has passed the House with amendments. Yeas 115, nays 49.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, by a vote of yeas 24 to nays 18.

The New York World says that Gold was furious on the 24th. The premium touches seventy-two, with heavy sales, mostly from foreigners.

The Steamer Jura, with Liverpool dates to the 13th of February has arrived.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Mr. Mason said that he anticipated the speedy establishment of friendly relations between the British and Confederate Governments. The declaration was received with much applause.

The Times says that Mr. Mason is much too fast, and that present proceedings mean nothing.

The reply of Lincoln to the Manchester address had been published. It deplores the sufferings occasioned by the cotton famine, but rejoices that the efforts to create sympathy for the Secessionists have failed in England. He eulogises the utterance of the Manchester meeting as sublime heroism, and expresses an earnest desire for perpetual peace between the two nations.

The ship George Griswold, with American contributions for the relief of English operatives, had arrived at Liverpool, and was received with salutes.

The Confederate steamer Sumter had escaped from Gibalter and the Tuscarora, and had sailed for Cadus.

It was stated that the new steamer 296 was in the Mersey on the 5th, and expected to sail in a few days for the rebel rendezvous.

In the new corps Legislatiff, the paragraphs in the address to the Emperor, relating to Mexico, America and Italy were passed, but the opposition strongly denounced the Mexican war.

Some of the Berlin papers announce news of an alarming character from the Polish provinces; the agitation having crossed the Prussian frontier, Prussian troops were concentrating there.

COTTON.—Sales in Liverpool for the week of 25,000 bales, the market closing at a decline of half penny. Breadstuffs dull.

Gold advanced here to-day forty per cent. closing at three hundred premium, and the market much excited; Bank notes fifty per cent premium, and firm.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, March 2nd, 1863.

The Tribune learns from Capt. Haywood, who took the Florida out of this port, that there were nine blockaders in front of the entrance of the harbor. Two pursued, and by aid of their powerful fresnel lights, they signalized the Florida four miles. The chase continued nineteen hours, but the Florida ran out of view, and on her way she destroyed a new Yankee Brig on her first voyage, laden with sugar, molasses and rum. The whole valued at $140,000.—The speed of the Florida is 15 miles per hour, and Captain Maffitt is greatly pleased with her.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 25.—A Yankee force, 4 000 strong, is marching towards Lorgausa. The advance guard, 1600 strong, is at Fausse River, 12 miles from this point. This is deemed an important movement, and doubtless prompt steps will be taken to arrest it.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 27.—Col. Miles' Legion, 4th Louisiana Co., and Hunter's and Fenner's Battery, drove the Yankees from Point Coupee. The enemy ignominously retreated at the appearance of our forces. The reported force at Baton Rouge is 30,000.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 3d, 1863.

Northern dates of February 27th have been received.

"Long live Abraham I—President Lincoln, Temporary Dictator." Under this head the Herald declares that measures have lately passed Congress, and others that will become laws, will practically invest Lincoln with all the powers of a dictator, but there is not the slightest danger of abuse of power by Lincoln for ambitious purposes. Accepting the plea of imperious necessity, we cheerfully consent to the transformation of the President into a temporary dictator.

By an arrival from Port Royal, the Herald has further information respecting the difficulty between Hunter and Foster. Hunter has peremptorily ordered the Staff of Foster to leave his department, and has put Gen. Stevenson under arrest for disparaging the negro troops.

Charles C. Hicks, late second officer of the privateer Retribution, is in the old Capitol, to be tried as a spy.

The Negro soldier bill has not passed the Senate.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 3, 1863.

In the Senate Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of certain resolutions touching the Maritime law and defining the position of the Confederate States in respect thereto, as declares that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband articles of war. Adopted. The Senate then went into secret session.

The House resolved to suspend all other business until the Currency and Tax bills are acted on, and then went into secret session.

LATER.—The Currency bill passed the House of Representatives to-day in secret session, with amendments.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McALLISTER.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 3, 1863, 5 30 o'clock, P. M.

A dispatch from Fort McAllister, dated 3 46 o'clock, p. m., says that one iron-clad has withdrawn. Two iron-clads and one mortar boat are still playing on the fort. The fort is uninjured. No one hurt on our side, except the two slightly wounded early this morning. The garrison is in good spirits. Firing still continues up to half past 5 o'clock, p. m.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, ALA., March 31, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated McMinnville, March 2d, says: Major Austin, of Gen. Morgan's Brigade, with 1,600 men passed around the Murfreesboro' and Nashville Rail Road, tearing up the track, and running a train of soldiers over an embankment.

The Louisville Journal reports Longstreet, Marshall and Forrest approaching Lexington.

GRAND REVIEW.

There was a grand review of the army to-day, by Major Generals Withers and Buckner and Brigadier Generals Slaughter and Cummins. After the review for pieces of artillery captured at Murfreesboro' were presented by Gen. Withers, in behalf of the Alabamians and Tennesseans in the army of Tennessee, to the Army in Mobile. Each piece is inscribed with the name of the gallant Alabamian who fell in that battle.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 3, 1863.

The Enquirer has Washington dates to the 2nd inst. Telegrams announce the cut off at Vicksburg as completed, and all the gunboats passed through. There are reports of serious disasters to the Union troops and gunboats, which the Yankees do not credit. Dispatches from Indianapolis say that four persons, charged with resisting the military in arresting deserters, have been convicted of treason.

The minority of the Indiana Legislature are still absent, and unless a compromise be effected, there will be no further Legislation this session. In the Yankee Senate on the 28th ult., Sumner reported a series of resolutions touching foreign affairs, one of which says that Congress cannot hesitate to regard every proposition of foreign intervention, as so far unreasonable and inadmissable that its only explanation will be found in misunderstanding the true state of the question and real character of the war. Congress passed the bill to tax the Banks. The New York Herald advocates an adjustment that will allow the South to send delegates to the Washington Congress. The Washington Chronicle opposes it.

Money quotations not given.

Tennessee.

GEN. JOHNSTON AND JUDY PAXTON.—We heard of a little incident yesterday that may profit some of our Northern foes if this paper fall into their hands, and they will take the trouble to peruse it.

General Joe Johnston was receiving his friends at the Lamar House on Sunday. He was surrounded with many gallant officers who had called to pay their respects, and conversation was at flood tide, when there came a smart rap at the door. An officer, shining with stars and gold lace, opened the door; and there stood a venerable negro woman with a coarse sun bonnet on her head, and a cotton umbrella under her arm.

"Is this Mr. Johnston's room?" asked the American lady of African descent.

The glittering officer nodded assent.

"*Mister* Joe Johnston's room?"

Assent again being condescended, the swarthy woman said, "I want to see him." In she marched, *sans ceremonie*, and familiarly tapped the great military chieftain on the shoulder. He turned and clasped her ebony hands in his, while she for a moment silently perused his features. At length she spoke:

"Mister Joe, you is getting old."

What followed? We cannot record the conversation, but we do know that as the General affectionately held his old nurse's hand, and answered her artless enquiries, large tears rolled down his soldierly cheek, and among the dashing and reckless officers who witnessed the interview, "albeit, unused to the melting mood," there was not a dry eye. We may say in the words of a well known plaintive Ethiopian ditty—"the tears fell down like the rain."

The venerable negress who made the commander of the Armies of the West cry like a baby, was Judy, slave of Dr. Paxton, who had "toted" Joe in her arms when he was not a General, and nobody knew that he would be.—*Knoxville Register.*

MISSOURI.—Governor Thomas C. Reynolds has issued an address to the people of Missouri, in which he says that the return of troops in the Confederate service to that State will take place as soon as the military position of affairs shall give a hope that they will remain there permanently; that he has issued orders of sequestration, embracing all property, real and personal, now or hereafter owned by any person willingly supporting anywhere, at any time since May 10, 1861, or hereafter, the Government of the United States, or the rebellion headed by Hamilton R. Gambell, and informs the soldiers of the old State Guard that their re-union under Gen. Price has been contemplated by the Confederate Executive, whose purpose is that it shall take place as soon as they can be spared from the important position they now defend.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
Yankee Conscription.

We are soon to see whether any portion of the Northern people is really so wearied of the war as sometimes we have been trying to persuade ourselves. We print to-day an abstract of the most comprehensive Conscription Law, which has passed the Senate of the United States, and which there is no reason to expect will be defeated in the House, intended to place the whole fighting population of those States in the hands and power of the Abolitionist Administration. There are some who try to believe that this is a *brutum fulmen*; that the attempt will never be made to enforce this Conscription, and that if made, it will be resisted and defeated; that it will arouse opposition by State Authorities, produce Secession and civil war.

We are sorry to say that we can perceive no reason for these hopeful anticipations. The "Democrats," by their late demonstrations, have only gained this—to invest the military despotism at Washington with a more absolute and irresistible power of the sword; and they may be sure it will be wielded with both hands, one hand to cut down factious Democrats, and the other to wage more deadly war upon the Confederacy. Everything tends to make us believe that the Conscription will be to a large extent successful. The war is now, in the Northern States, not only a mighty theatre of speculation and source of profit to individuals, but to the Government and the capitalists it is their main safeguard against instant collapse of their currency and credit, universal bankruptcy, repudiation and ruin.—The thing which up to this date has maintained the credit of their Treasury bills is the general expectation of a conquest and confiscation of the South; that is really the basis of Yankee credit at this hour, and it they make peace that credit is null on the same day. Thus while the greenbacks maintain the war, the war maintains the greenbacks. Neither can go on a step farther without the other. Therefore, they are to go on together, and go ahead more vigorously than ever, in one other desperate and supreme struggle. One grand dead lift now, one long and strong pull of an "United North," and it is to be hoped the whole rich and fair South will lie at the mercy of the victors, and be parcelled out to reward them; as England was, to make estates for the French invaders; as Ireland was, to reward the men-at-arms of Henry the Second and the Ironsides of Cromwell. "To the victors belong the spoils," was true in war, long before it was ever heard applied to the ballot box. And *Va Victis!* while man walks this earth, will be his motto and principle in dealing with his brother man.

Those who hope that the Northern people as individuals, or the Northern States as sovereignties, may, possibly, resist this new and universal conscription, perhaps are mistaken on two several points: *First*—they judge of the impulses and actions of Northern people at this day according to what we know would have been the impulses and actions of American citizens three years ago. Alas! they are a people sorely changed; much pluck has been taken out of them. The events of two short years have fixed between them and their former selves a gulf deep and broad as a century of quiet life. *We* find it hard to fully understand this great change; because we have been living under a government very much like that of former days. *We* know nothing of suppression and prohibition of newspapers, or imprisonment of editors, or a censorship of reading for the army. Troops do not draw up in front of our county Court Houses or State Capitols to preside over elections; nor are peaceable meetings of citizens, assembling to make nominations, startled by the clank of boots and spurs and the gleam of bayonets at the door; nor warned to disperse and return to their homes "to avoid a difficulty." Here military commandants have not yet overruled the writ of *habeas corpus*, or the right of every freeman to bear arms. Perhaps if we had lost our Constitution and sacrificed our liberties, as the Yankees have, we should better understand why their unqualified submission is confidently expected, and why, it denied, it may be easily enforced. The *second* mistake which many of us make is, that we do not fully comprehend the immensity of the premium offered those Northern hordes, to induce them to fight to the bitter end. That premium—and we cannot repeat it too often or earnestly—is an independent estate for every surviving yankee soldier, carved out of the plantations of the South. The new hosts that will now be led against us will be only a modern imitation of the sweeping invasions of Attila and Zingis Kahn. More than once—early in the war—it was intimated by some of the ruffian papers of the North, and with all sincerity—that the hosts then pouring down from their cold barren *steppes* to overrun the sunny Southern valleys, would *never come back*. That this would be against the rule and precedent of Northern hordes, in all the great historic movements of nations—that the Longobards who had once ranged as conquerors through the orange groves of Italy, or the wild Franks, once established on the vineyard-tufted banks of pleasant Loire, might as well be expected to go back to the frozen marshes of Pomerania.

Yes, we may as well take this to heart; it is not merely to crush political opposition they come here; it is not merely to hang a few rebel ringleaders and make the rest of us even as so many Yankees. Ah, no! The conquered were never yet raised to a level with their conquerors. The conquered never yet had property of his own when the conqueror once cast his eye upon it. Not Yankees, we say, but serfs and tenants of Yankees we should be. Southern men would be instantly disarmed, and thereby reduced to the level of brutes; their homes would be the seat of a real noblesse of the sword, and their maidens would be held honored by the post of concubine to Hessian captains.

In other words, restoration of the Union as it was having become manifestly impossible; reunion of the States *as at present peopled*, being now and forever out of the question, the plan is to change the people—to exterminate all the men of spirit in this Confederacy and to let the cowards live, on condition of vassalage; and so to restore the Union from Lakes to Gulf. Here is the whole programme of the Yankee nation; it is simple enough, is it not? And tempting enough, too, to give Lincoln the entire control of the people, as he already has of the purse and the national credit. It will sweep the North. Crystalized politicians here and there may be unable to accommodate themselves to it—they will not at first understand it, and will feel like fish out of water. They will still be doting and "fooling" over the *debris* of the old party organisations. Black Republicans in Boston may cry out for "peace and no reconstruction," thinking of the help the Southern vote might otherwise give the Democrats in next campaign. Democrats in Illinois may cry "peace and reconstruction;" thinking, they, of the spoils of next Presidential term. Neither of them understand this movement; they are crystals and fossils and dry bones. Would to God there were none like them here! Those old politicians will find themselves nowhere when the countless masses of the North are lifted from their place and hurled upon the South like an avalanche.

The invasion must either succeed or fail. If it is to fail we suppose that we do not say anything very paradoxical—we trust we are not urging anything *impolitic*—in affirming that it can fail only by means of desperate resistance in arms at all points. Thank God, our invaders are not Danes, not Huns, nor Avars—they are nothing but Yankees.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE BROOKLYN.—The Vicksburg Whig says: "We have information, which comes through a well known gentleman from New Orleans, that General Magruder captured the famous Yankee man-of-war Brooklyn, off Galveston a short time ago. She grounded, and while her crew were in the act of shifting the guns to get her off, Magruder sent out his mosquito fleet and boarded her. This news was credited in New Orleans.

A GOOD PLAN.—An effort has been made to form an association in Orange county, N. C., of such persons as are willing to sell the necessaries of life to the poor and the soldier's families, at moderate rates—say $1 per bushel for corn, 10 cents per pound for pork, 20 cents per pound for bacon, etc. Twelve gentlemen have agreed to the proposition, and it is said others will do likewise.

BRITISH SHIPS IN THE GULF.—There are now no less than forty British ships of war in or near the Gulf, from a line of battle ship to the smallest despatch boat, including eleven heavy first class frigates, all carrying the Armstrong gun, which will send a ball through a target nearly six miles. The whole of the force is arranged so as to be concentrated, if necessary, at any point in the Gulf within twelve or fourteen days.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE VALLEY—CAPTURE OF YANKEES.—Information has reached us, by way of Staunton, that our forces in the Valley, had a severe engagement with the Yankees on Thursday last, near Newton, in Frederick county. We have not learned any of the particulars of the fight, but it is stated upon good authority that we captured some 250 prisoners, a number of horses and arms, besides killing and wounding a considerable number of the enemy. Our loss, as reported to us, was one killed, two mortally wounded, and some six or eight slightly wounded.

Richmond Dispatch, 2d inst.

Last week 165 conscripts were enroled in Forsyth county.

From the South.

The Attack on Charleston—The Defences of the City—Why the Movement is Delayed—How many Monitors it will require to take Charleston, etc.

The Yankees are all agog over the movement against Charleston and are growing as impatient as they were last summer in their "On to Richmond." The special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who accompanies the expedition, writes from Hilton Head, South Carolina, where the numerous fleet are rendezvousing:

An immense pressure has been brought to bear upon those in authority by Congressmen and others, backed up by the prevailing public sentiment, to bring about an immediate attack of that Sebastopol of America. It seems to be the general impression among those who know nothing of the character of the defences of Charleston and the immense force at hand to garrison them, that it is an easy task to capture the place. There could be no more dangerous error to fall into. The defences of Charleston are in every way superior and more formidable than those around Richmond, against which our forces have been led in vain. All that science and skill could suggest, and labor and money lavishly expended could accomplish, have been applied to the strengthening of the fortifications about Charleston. New and immensely strong works have been erected, and old ones remodeled and increased in strength, and scientific skill has been exhausted in making them complete against every assault.

Now, in view of all these facts, it would be sheer insanity to attempt the reduction of the rebel works without an adequate force to successfully accomplish our designs. Our land forces may be weak, but we must rely upon the navy to gain the victory, and that must have force strong enough to carry the day after the loss of vessels, a loss which will certainly occur, before our guns can bear upon the city. Under the concentric fire of several hundred guns of the heaviest calibre, protected by every available method that art can afford, how long will it be before our wooden squadron is melted away before the storm of shell?—and how many may reasonably expect to run the gauntlet of this terrific fire? It is safe to assume that one-half or two thirds will be crippled before the walls of Sumter are passed; and then what other batteries await them?—Wooden vessels cannot go up to the city, and we must rely upon iron-clads to open the way to our victorious flag. And this brings me to the question which I desire briefly to consider: How many iron-clads are necessary to reduce the city of Charleston? Many, and I doubt not a vast majority of the public, who have not investigated the subject in all its bearings, seem to think that three or four Monitors will be sufficient for the successful accomplishment of the work. If none were injured, or run aground, or become disabled in any way, perhaps three would be sufficient; but, unfortunately, everything made by human hands is imperfect in one way or other, and liable to become deranged, and its success impaired, if not entirely destroyed, by some unforseen contingency over which we have no control. It would be absurd to say that the Monitors are not to be reckoned in the same category, and it is the wisest, the safest course to accept all these contingencies as highly probable and likely to occur, and thereby determine the success or failure of our undertaking.

In the first place these Monitors must go into Charleston harbor alone and through the channel, which is not now perfectly known—a channel which is covered by a thousand heavy guns. No pilot, whose experience was gained before the war, would undertake to safely convey a vessel up to the city unless he could feel his way with the lead. No buoys mark the channel, and its frequent shiftings have rendered useless all the marks by which the pilot formerly kept the proper channel. To suppose, under these circumstances, that all the Monitors would escape the shoals and middle grounds that abound in Charleston harbor would be absurd.—One might get ashore and serve as a buoy for the others and so on, until two or three, or indeed all would be hard and fast, from the entrance to the channel to the city, helpless and worse than lost to us. We can afford to lose several Monitors, if they are sunk in action and safely out of the rebel power; but we cannot afford to leave a single one on the beach, where the rebels may capture her, patch up her shot holes and send her out against us. Two of them would be very apt to terminate our possession of the soil of South Carolina. The rebels with one or two Monitors would be nearly as well off as we are; and who could tell when the affair would end? No! If we are not entirely demented, no attack will be made on Charleston with less than six or eight Monitors. Certainly with not less than six, and with as many more as can be sent there. When we are sure of victory let us go ahead; but let not affairs be hastened that we may come out of a disastrous attack shorn of our peculiar strength. We can afford to wait a little for success.

Three Monitors can, it is thought, when safely past Sumter and Moultrie, capture the city. To get three through we must expect to lose an equal number on the way up. That is not too great an estimate, I am convinced. Besides, we shall find work for them in aiding each other when ashore, and in preventing the unfortunate ones from falling into the enemy's hands. I have but hinted at some of the difficulties to be overcome; but a moment's consideration of these will satisfy any one that it would be folly to attempt the great work of capturing the strongest place in America with a few Monitors. We must have six or eight, I repeat, when we make the attack, or our attack, or our success will not be so complete as we could wish.

I have written the above for the sole purpose of curbing, if possible, the impatience of the public North. I do not pretend to know the plans of the Admiral here, and know nothing of the force to be used in any movement, nor do I know that he has any design of attacking Charleston; but I presume he is anxious to make an effort in that direction as we are to witness it. When he does attack, it will be a successful one, I am confident, and we can well afford to wait the opportune hour, without impatience or giving ourselves unnecessary trouble.

The New Western Gunboat.)

Harper's Weekly, for February 7th, contains prints of three of the new Western gunboats, to form part of Commodore Porter's flotilla, with the following descriptions accompanying the pictures:

"INDIANOLA."

The Indianola, Lieutenant Commander George Brown, is a vessel of the following dimensions: length, 170 feet; beam, 60 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; and will draw, when ready for action, about six feet of water.—She is propelled by four independent engines, two attached to the wheels and two to the propellers. She has four high pressure boilers, and with this great steaming power it is expected that she will run against the current about thirteen miles an hour. She is covered with two inch rolled plates. She has one stationary turret, with sloping sides. She carries two eleven inch Dahlgreen guns in the turret, and several 24 pounder guns in the broadside. She has also a powerful ram, and with her great power she will no doubt prove a very destructive vessel among the rebel craft.

"The rebels," under Major Brent, have already given a good account of the vessel, and she will no doubt, in company with the Queen of the West, soon be heard from in a better service.

"CHOCTAW."

The Choctaw is another vessel of the ram class, with a turret on the bow and a few broadside guns at the stern of the vessel. She is more extensively mailed than the Indianola, but in other respects she is not far from being identical with her."

Yes, in a short time is expected to join in the identical same service as her predecessor."

"LAFAYETTE," OR "FORT HENRY."

The Fort Henry is a ram vessel, without a turret, having instead a heavy casemate forward, in which are six 11 inch guns. She has great power and speed.—She was built from plans furnished by Commodore W. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, and was known as the Fort Henry.

The above three with the Confederate steamers Queen of the West and Webb, would make quite a formidable flotilla in the defence of the Mississippi.

A Bill for the regulation of the issue of Treasury notes, as our readers are aware, has already passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House of Representatives. It has been considered daily in that body, for several days, in secret session. Its provisions are, of course, unknown outside of Congress, but we apprehend, says the Richmond Whig, that the Bill is substantially the same as that reported from the Committee of Finance, in the Senate.

The most objectionable feature of that Bill, as we have before stated, is the periodical demonetising of Treasury notes. The operation of the system proposed would be unintelligible to the mass of our population, and by the uncertainty which it would give rise to, would have a tendency to discredit the Confederate issues, and inflate prices further.

It would be much better to stimulate the funding of Treasury notes by other means than "demonetisation."—Why not issue notes fundable in bonds redeemable, in Cotton at twelve or fifteen cents, six months after the end of the war, and let the holders of the present currency have the privilege of exchanging them, at any time, for the "Cotton notes," in proportion of $300 of the former, to $100 Cotton notes, and $200 six per cent. bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, at the expiration of five years from the date thereof?

The Mexican-Yankee Complications.

Lincoln has sent a message to the Federal Congress on the subject of the approaching embroglio between France and the United States on the Mexican question. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following summary of the message and accompanying documents:

The President has sent a message to the Senate in answer to a resolution of February 13th, accompanied by very voluminous correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Charge d'Affairs, relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army in Mexico. The Mexican Minister, Sir Romero, in the first letter, asks the Government to prevent contraband shipments purchased by the emissaries of the commander of the French expedition from leaving the ports of the United States.

Mr. Seward replies, referring the Minister to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that no intervention with the mission of the French officers is contemplated by the Treasury Department, a decision in conformity with precedents and with the rules of international law governing the case. Citations to such authorities as Hamilton, Webster, and executive documents are given.

Senor Romero expresses pain and surprise at such a decision acquiesced in by the Secretary of State. He quotes Vattel—not to teach the Government of the United States, but to give his opinion of the impropriety of allowing either belligerent to provide itself with means of warfare in a neutral nation, and reviews the case cited by Mr. Seward. He refers to the alleged shipment of the provisions by merchants of New York to the French army near Vera Cruz, and he calls the attention of Mr. Seward to those facts, who replies that the United States did not recognize a state of war existing between Mexico and the allies, as there had been no declaration of war, and therefore the United States could not be governed in their consent by the rules of neutrals. He further states that subsequently he made application to the Secretary of the Treasury for a permit to ship some arms purchased in New York for the use of the Mexicans to a Mexican blockade; that the Secretary at first appeared ready to grant it but on learning that the number was 36 000, he thought the number was too great, and he referred the matter to the Secretaries of War and Navy; that the Secretary of the Navy made no objection, but that the Secretary of War refused to relax the order previously issued, forbidding the exportation of arms. In vain, he showed that they were Prussian muskets, flint locks altered to percussion, which the United States would not use, and he was compelled to believe that his ill success was occasioned by a desire on the part of the United States to avoid complicity with France and was afterwards astonished when wagons and mules were brought here for the French army, to find that what was denied to Mexico was freely permitted to France.

Mr. Seward replied that the prohibition of the shipment of arms was general, applying to all nations on the ground of the military necessity of the United States, but there was no such inhibition of the shipment of wagons either for France or Mexico.

A long correspondence on the same points occur, which Mr. Seward concludes as follows:

"The undersigned, while seeing no cause further to expatiate on the reasons heretofore offered in explanation of that measure, avails himself of the occasion to Mr. Romero a renewed assurance of high consideration."

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

We find in the *Herald*, of the 13th, another letter from Mr. Lawley, the Fredericksburg and Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*:

RICHMOND, December 20.

THE REBELS FEAR A RENEWAL OF THE ATTACK.

My last letter brought the narrative of events before Fredericksburg up to the night of Saturday, the 13th of December. It would be idle to pretend that upon that night the magnitude of the success which had been gained by the Confederates was fully gauged and comprehended by their generals. It was hoped and believed that Sunday, the 14th, would witness a renewal of the Federal attack on the height. The 13th and the subsequent nights were busily employed by the Confederates in strengthening their fortifications and throwing up fresh earthworks on the Confederate centre and right. "If I had only thrown up these works before," exclaimed General Lee two or three days after the battle "I should have saved many valuable lives." That a renewal of the Federal attack would have been most disastrous to the assailants, it is now hardly necessary to state. It was felt by the Confederate Generals that after Saturday's experience, no serious assault would again be directed against Marye's Heights, and ample provisions were made for meeting the heavy onslaught which it was expected would on the morrow be made against Gen. Jackson's corps on the Confederate right. Never were the spirits of that General more extatic than during the fight on Saturday, and while his antagonists appeared to "mean business," on the morrow." But it must be confessed that while the bulk of the Confederate army believed in the renewal of the battle on the 14th, there were Confederate Generals whose prescience told them that troops so roughly handled as the Yankees, would be little apt to resume the offensive. Among others, on Saturday night, General Stuart hazarded the prediction that there would be no fresh attack by the Federals on the Confederate lines. A lingering wish to direct his horse artillery there and then against the enemy's flank was probably uppermost that night in the General's mind.

THE UNION TROOPS WISH TO GET AWAY.

When Sunday, the 14th, came, it brought full confirmation of Gen. Stuart's words. The day was clear, and calm, and warm as its predecessor, but totally devoid of haze or fog. The Yankees, on their left and centre, had passed the night in the plain, where darkness overtook them, without blankets, without fires, with only half rations. The day wore away, and witnessed no Federal advance.

THE SLAUGHTER UNDER MARYE'S HEIGHTS—ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE FEDERALS BURIED IN A SMALL PLACE.

Gone, indeed, they were, but in what fashion! A glance at the long scope between the town of Fredericksburg and the foot of Marye's Heights gave the best idea of the magnitude of the toil which had been exacted for their passage of the Rappahannock. A ride along the whole length of the lines told also a sad tale of slaughter, but when the eye had once rested upon the fatal slope above mentioned, the memory became fixed upon the spot; not for fifty years to come will that scene ever fade from the memory of those who saw it. There, in every attitude of death, lying so close to each other that you might step from body to body, lay acres of the Federal dead. It seemed that most of the faces which lay nearest to Col. Walton's arrtillery, were of the well known Milesian type. In one small garden, not more than half an acre in size, there were counted one hundred and fifty-one corpses. I doubt whether in any battlefield of modern times the dead have ever lain so thick and close. By universal consent of those who have seen all the great battles of this war, nothing like it has ever been seen before. It is said that the morning after a victory always breaks upon naked corpses. It was not so in this case, but the sole reason was, that the pickets of both armies swept the slope with their fire, and that every living thing which showed upon it was the target for a hundred bullets. But three or four morninings after the battle, it was seen that the furtive hand which invariably glides into the pocket of victory had been busily at work, and naked corpses and others from which everything but their under clothing had been rifled were visable in abundance. So tremendous was the fire chiefly emanating from Cobb's brigade, posted in the lane at the foot of Mayre's Heights, that even chickens in the gardens in front fell pierced by it. It was remarked by a Confederate General intimately acquainted with the Federal General Sumner, who commanded the Federal right, "Was there ever another General but Sumner who would have got his men into a place in which not even chickens could live?" But the fire across the slope was fatal not only to men and chickens, but also to every other living thing. Horses by dozens were strewn along the hillside; and occasionally a dead cow or a dead hog lay close to the silent and too often fearfully torn and mutilated human bodies which everywhere met the view. Such a sight has rarely been seen by man. It is doubtful whether any living pen could do justice to its horrors, but it is certain it would be easy to write more than any ordinary reader would care to read. It is known that during the nights of the 13th and 14th very many bodies were carried off and buried by the Federals; but when the party of Federals detailed to bury their comrades had completed their task, it was found that under Marye's Heights they had buried 1493 corpses, and 800 more on the Federal left. Computing that 300 Federals fell dead on the field, and adding six or seven times that number of wounded, you may gain an approximate estimate of the Federal loss on the 13th of December. To this must also be added upwards of a thousand prisoners taken by the Confederates, and all the stragglers and deserters who strayed away from the Federal army. It is incontestable that the 13th of December will be graven as deep in the annals of the great republic, as is the anniversary of Jena upon the hearts of the Prussian people.

The London "Times" on Late Battles.

If hard fighting, continued through several days, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, constitutes a great battle, the engagements between Murfreesboro' and Nashville may rank among the chief military events of the American war. If decided success is required to give such a conflict historical importance, that element is wanting to the actions in which the rival armies were engaged during the last days of the old year and the first of the new. But something has been gained. The determination with which the Federal troops continued to advance and attack, after their serious repulse on the 29th of December, speaks well for their qualities as soldiers. * * We should infer that the Federal troops in Tennessee are composed of better men than the regiments recruited from the great Eastern cities. They seem to have displayed more of the "real grit" of the Western American than has been displayed in the campaigns in Virginia. Eye-witnesses have described the conduct of some Federal divisions at Fredericksburg in terms not flattering to the military qualities of a large portion of the great Army of the Potomac.—Nothing of the same kind appears in the accounts of the late actions in Tennessee. * * And it is possible, though the details are too imperfect to warrant a decided opinion, that the Confederates were not led with the military skill of Lee or Jackson. Certainly the attack made by the Federals was not the patent blunder that Burnside made at Fredericksburg nor were the Confederate positions unassailable. After the five days of conflict they were abandoned, the Southerners fighting to the last, and retiring unbroken, with, apparently inferior loss, still able to carry off the prisoners and artillery they had captured. And they repeated the operation of retiring so quietly that they could not be pressed in their retreat. On the evening of the 3d of January General Rosecrans expected a renewal of the battle on the following day for the possession of Murfreesborough; but during the night the Confederates quitted the position, and their retreat was not known to the Federal Commander till 7 o'clock in the morning of the 4th. Thus the Southern army must have gained ten hours, which would have baffled any pursuit even had the Federals been in a condition to pursue.

It would be a compensation for the terrible losses the Federal accounts admit, if they brought us any nearer a probable termination of the conflict. This is the decided success all these battles fail to secure. The details even of a Federal advantage only strengthen a conviction of the hopelessness of the war in such a territory. A few miles of ground are all that can be won or lost. The Federals held Nashville before these actions, and that they hold it still, after such days of bloodshed, is all that can be said. That the possession of the capital of Tennessee did not give the North full command of the State shows the contest to be of the kind that arms cannot decide or settle. We doubt if the capture of Richmond itself would give the North more of the State of Virginia than an encampment in it. The loss of New Orleans did not produce the submission of Louisiana. We fear the blood spilt in these recent operations is only added to the deluge that has already been shed in vain. The prospects of peace are not improved by the sacrifice, and those of humanity are rendered worse than ever, if one of the details reported can be believed. It is stated that "all the negroes captured by the Confederates were immediately shot." We hope this is false, and we think it must be so. The slaves in the Federal lines are employed only as servants and team drivers, and even when it was proposed to arm and organize them as soldiers, the Proclamation of the Southern President expressly exempted them from the penalty with which the white officers of such regiments were threatened. The black private soldier was to be considered an irresponsible agent.—The officers were to be shot for enrolling and commanding him, but the worst the "contraband" had to expect was a relapse into servidade—that is, a change of masters, with much the same work to do. For a still lower reason it is improbable that negro prisoners would be massacred. They are worth too much in mere money to be so uselessly "expended." One of the African race is a far more valuable capture than an Irish or German recruit. He brings, in hard cash, 200*l*. to 250*l*., and his market price, if nothing else, would be his protection against the cold atrocity of being shot on the field. We trust the rumor will be officially contradicted. Fortunately for the negro, Mr. Lincoln's decree of abolition is illogical enough to give him security. Under the Federal flag he is a slave, with all the immunities of the servile condition. If he can be held as a slave by the one side in the conflict, and shot as a free man by the other, the position of the negro in this war for his liberation has become miserable indeed. But he has really been forced between the incensed points of the "mighty opposites," and his standing ground is not without peril. * *

If the Federal navy is successful on the inland waters, the advantage will have been balanced by a casualty at sea, which must excite more than usual interest, both in France and England. The iron-clad battery, the Monitor, went down off Cape Hatteras, in a gale of wind, it may also be said, with all hands on board, only part of her crew having been rescued by the paddle steamer that accompanied her. She narrowly escaped the same fate in her Southward voyage to Hampton Roads, where her opportune arrival was worth a whole fleet—and saved one. Does Europe gain experience in the loss of this first of the iron-clad war monsters? It is evident she sank from the weight of her iron-plating. It made her invulnerable in her fight with the Merrimac; but caused her loss when disabled in the open ocean. The seas that washed over her deck found their way down her open funnel; she was soon waterlogged and sank. In this case the newest application of the oldest expedient of defense has produced something like a repetition of a disaster well known in ancient warfare.—In certain circumstances the weight of his armor was fatal to the horseman who could defy sword and spear.—The iron batteries that can fight in smoothe water without risk are in imminent peril at sea even with no enemy but the wind and waves. The first two vessels of the class have both perished, and both ingloriously. The Merrimac was destroyed purposely, to escape capture.—The Monitor has disappeared in a sea that would not have been fatal to a vessel less formidable. Yet both did remarkable service in a great war, and have left their names in one of the most important chapters in naval history. The loss of the Monitor has excited enough attention to occasion an official inquiry into the cause of the disaster; and as some of the crew escaped, it may be possible to ascertain whether any neglect contributed to it. But in the account of the wreck as it stands there seems nothing inexplicable. She was not buoyant enough to live in a sea not excessively high, but such as may be expected on any coast at any season of the year. We were taught one more valuable lesson by the Monitor, and we must accept the evidences of defects as well as the proofs of advantages.—In the last American intelligence there are items enough showing political, military and financial difficulties of no ordinary magnitude; yet we doubt if any of them will attract as much notice as the loss of the Moniter.

A Young Husband's Soliloquy.

The queerest little dresses
  My eyes have ever seen
I sometimes catch a glimpse of
  And wonder what they mean.

All folded up so neatly,
  And fashioned out with grace,
With little bits of ribbon,
  And little bits of lace.

I gaze on them with wonder;
  And in Viola's eyes
I try to read the secret—
  But she is all to wise.

And unto all my questions
  She makes but this reply:
"If you'll have patience, Thomas,
  I tell you—*by and by*."

The French in Mexico.

The Houston *News* of the 2nd, has the following item of very important news. It is entirely different from the accounts we have received through Yankee papers of the operations of the French in Mexico. The Yankees report nothing but defeat and disaster to all French enterprises. This reports nothing but victory.

From the Houston News of Feb. 2nd.

Conquest of Mexico by France.

An official letter from the French Consul of Matamoras, dated 2d inst., states that the city of Mexico had been captured by the French troops. Tampico was occupied by 3,000 French and some reactionary troops on the 23d Dec., and that there were at the time of writing, 8 000 troops in that city. Matamoras may at any moment be occupied by the French, and will certainly be soon. The French army numbers over 40,000 men, four times the number necessary for the taking of the whole of Mexico.

We look upon this as very important news.

DAILY EXPECTED.

10 DOZEN of Fine French Calf skins, large size, at WILSON'S.

March 4th, 1863. 123-2t—23-1t

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE CASE OF FINE FRENCH FELT HATS, at

$15 EACH.

For sale at WILSON'S

March 4th, 1863. 123-2t—23-1t

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

I WILL SELL 1400 acres of LAND through which the W. & M. R. R. runs, at 3 dollars per acre, well supplied with blue shell marl, about 60 acres cleared, several small Buildings, Wood yards for furnishing wood. A smaller quantity will be sold if desired. Apply on the premises within 20 days, 22 miles from Wilmington.

Feb. 23d, 1863. C. J. BYRD. 116-3t&22-3t*

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Sampson County, on the 26th Feb., by the Rev. J. N. Stallings, JOHN J. BEARD, of the 30th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss MARY C., daughter of Allen Johnson, Esq.

DIED.

In Raleigh, on the 1st inst., Mrs. LUCIE BLOUNT BUNYON, wife of Capt. Wm. B. Gulick, in the 37th year of her age.

At Teachey's Depot, on the morning of the 26th of February, Mrs. ANN MAGEE, widow of Thomas Magee, dec'd, aged 83 years.

At the Hospital in Goldsboro', on the 27th Feb., 1863, of pneumonia, Private DAVID GREEN, of Bunting's Battery.

At the residence of E. Wescott, in this town, on Sunday, March 1st, Mr. W. H. WESCOTT, member of Co. C, 30th Regiment N. C. T., aged 21 years, 9 months and 8 days, oldest son of J. L. and L. Wescott, of Brunswick county, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 4th, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are brought in sparingly, and the market is poorly supplied. There is a brisk demand for butchering purposes, and a prime article sells at high figures.—We quote on the hoof at 25 to 30 cents per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Is in demand, and only small parcels coming in. We quote from carts at 65 a 70 cents per lb.

BUTTER—$1 to $1 25 per lb.

BEESWAX—50 to 75 cents per lb.

CORN—Is in demand, and none of consequence coming in. We quote in the small way at $3 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Retails at $3 50 per bushel.

EGGS—60 to 65 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote at $48 to $50 per bbl. for superfine.

LARD—Is in demand and sells at 65 to 70 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $6 to $8 per gallon.

POULTRY—The market is poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote live fowls at $1 to $1 25 each, and dressed at $1 25 to $1 50. Dressed turkeys 40 to 50 cents per lb.

POTATOES—Sweet sell at $3 to $3 75, and Irish at $10 per bushel.

PORK—Is in demand, and but little coming in. Sells from carts at 40 to 45 cents per lb., as in quality.

PEA NUTS—Sell from carts at $5 50 to $5 50 per bushel, according to quality.

RICE—Clean has advanced, and is selling at 12 to 15 cents per lb.

SALT—Demand limited, and stock fair. We quote Sound made at $5 to $6 and Alum $10 per bushel.

SUGAR—70 to 80 cents per lb. by the hhd.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, 70 to 75 cents per yard by the bale.

TALLOW—65 to 70 cents per lb.

YARN—$6 50 to $7 per bunch.

FAYETTEVILLE, March. 2.—Bacon 70. Lard 60 to 62½. Beef 20 to 25 by the side; 15 to 25 at retail. Butter, $1 to 1 25. Beeswax, 70 to 75. Chickens, 35 to 50c. Copperas, 1 25 to 1 50 at retail. Cotton, 18 to 20 cts. Cotton Yarn, $4 to $6 per bunch. Dried Fruit—Apples, 12½, peaches, 15 to 20. Eggs, 40 to 50 per dozen. Flour—Family, $49 to $50, super, $46 to $48. Forage—Fodder, 3 25 to 3 50 per hundred; Hay, $2; Shucks, $2. Flaxseed, 3 50 per bush. Green Apples, $5 to $6 per bush. Grain—Corn, 4 25. Wheat $6 to $8. Rye $5. Oats 2 25. Peas $1 to $5. Hides—Green, 60, dry $1. Iron—Swedes $50. Leather—Sole $3 50 per lb. Upper 4 50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20. Molasses—N O $6 per gallon. Nails—$1 per lb, retail. Pork 40 cts. Onions $6 to $7 per bushel. Potatoes—Irish $6 to $7 per bush. Rice, 15 to 17½ by the cask. Sugar retailing at $5 to $1. Salt—Sound, 12½ to 17½ cts per lb. Fayetteville Sheetings, 36 to 60 cts. Osnaburgs 40 to 60 cts. Spirits Turpentine, 40 to 50 cts per gallon. Tallow 65 to 70. Wool $4.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

CARGOES BR. STEAM SHIPS "DOURO AND EAGLE," DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, the following valuable and desirable articles, comprising cargoes of above mentioned Steamers, direct from England, viz:

GROCERIES!

20 Chests Superior Young Hyson Tea,
40 " " Gunpowder "
5 " " Twankey "
18 " " Souchong "
25 " " Congo "
40 cases best Sperm Candles,
360 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt,
50 cases Martel Extra Cognac Brandy,
260 boxes Extra Tin Plate, 14 by 20.

DRUGS, &c.

90 kegs Bi Carb Soda,
72 Drum's best boiled Linseed Oil,
300 ounces Quinine,
55 barrels Epsom Salts,
7 cases Fine Mustard,
7 " Superb do
8 casks Black Lead,
6 cases Cream Tartar,
5 cases Borax,
3 barrels Copperas,
8 cases Castor Oil,
30 dozen " " (20 oz.)
4 casks Floy, Anthemides,
1 case Gum Tragavanth,
50 pounds Quicksilver,
5 cases Canig Juice,
1 case Pownd's Cubeb,
1 " Calomel,
1 " Balsam Copavia,
1 " Oil Lemons,
1 " Cantharides,
1 " Carb. Ammonia, Opium, Cevate Cetacel, Pulv. Ruei Ind,
1 " Haustas Nig, Spts. Ammon Co, Sp. Nitre, dule,
1 " Pulv. Ipesac, Potass Iodid, Dovers Powders,
3 cases Camphor, Cevat Resina, Sponge, Argent Nit,
1 case Tena Cit Et Quinine, Cevat Calam Resina,
1 " Pulv Rhei Ind, Cream Tart, Pulv Culbeboe,
1 " Zingel Jam, Pil Hydrag, Arrow Root, Chloroform,
1 " Acet Morphia, Emphytta, Plumbi,
1 " Ext. Coloc Co, Rheiind, Pulv Opie,
1 " Gum Tart, Ting Hydrag Fost.

LEATHER, SHOES, &c.

1 bale Harness Leather, (extra,)
2 bales English Tanned Leather,
1200 pair Kip Brogans,
450 " heavy Kip Brogans,
1400 " Gents fine Shoes.
144 " Ladies' colored Cashmere Boots, Calf Fronts,
120 Pair Ladies Congress Gaiters,
72 " " Kid Boots, (Military heels,)
44 " Misses' and Childrens' fine Shoes.

DRY GOODS.

12 Bales, 720 pcs Kappel's Black and White Prints,
1551¼ yards Black Broad Cloth,
691½ " Fancy Mixed Cloth,
551 " Assorted Fancy Cassimere,
278 " Grey Mixed Seal Skin Cloth,
254½ " Brown " " " "
87 " Claret " " " "
128 " Fancy Diamond Plush,
101¼ " Black "
71½ " Diagonal "
51½ " Fancy Striped "
48½ " Striped, "
26½ " Diagonal "
800 dozen Clark's Spool Thread, 200 yds, in tin cases, assorted 10 to 60,
652 Gross Military Buttons,
196 Great Gross Agate Buttons,
14 " " Black, Pins,
936 Packs English "
1 Case Pins and Buttons,
560 Gross Superior Matches.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4th, 1863. 123&23-ts

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has four tracts of land, one of 1350 acres, one of 650, one of 300 and another of 86. All or any of which, he will sell on accommodating terms. Most of the land lies near Marion Court House, S. C., near and on the W. & M. R. Road. About 500 acres cleared, and prepared, or being prepared for cultivation this year, which the purchaser can have possession of at once. This land is in different tracts. ISHAM H. WATSON.

Marion C. H., S. C.

Feb. 26, 1863. 22 3t*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL MY FARM, eight miles Southwest of Carthage, Moore county, lying on the basin of the Coalfields, on McClendon's and Suck Creeks, and on the locality of the Cheraw and Coalfield Road, containing 700 acres, 300 acres bottom land; about 100 acres of the bottoms are clear; the up land is very productive for corn, cotton, wheat, &c., of a sandy, light soil. Good water, healthy, and buildings pretty good. 2 or 30 hands might be worked to an advantage on said farm. There is about 100 acres seeded in wheat and oats. I will give immediate possession. Address N. H. RICHARDSON, Gold Region, N. C.

March 4, 1863. 23-6t*

50 DOZEN OF SHOE BLACKING.

260 LBS. OF ENGLISH SHOE THREAD,

POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS,

40 BARRELS OF TANNERS' OIL

1600 PAPERS OF BLUED TACKS. Just received and for sale at JAMES WILSON'S, Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

March 4th, 1863. 123-2t—23-1t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

A friend was kind enough to show us yesterday afternoon, a letter dated Paris, Dec. 26th, 1862, which arrived here *via* Nassau.

The writer is evidently an intelligent gentleman, and occupies a position calculated to give more than usual weight to his opinions. The drift of his remarks is that if the Confederacy avoids *defeat* during the months of the present Spring, no new *victories* will be required to evoke from the Cabinets of Paris, London and St. Petersburg, a recognition of its independence, with such action as will permit free intercourse between the citizens of the newly recognized nation and the subjects of the recognizing powers. In plain terms, we presume, a forcible breaking of the blockade and military intervention, if necessary, is indicated.

We give this opinion for what it may be worth. We confess that, although unwilling to attach much importance to rumors of recognition or intervention, we do attach some importance to this, inasmuch as it comes direct and not through Northern channels, and as the writer is in a position to know something of the matter of which he speaks. He is a military man, and probably, or at least in part, with the pardonable national vanity of Frenchman, speaks rather disparagingly of the conduct of military operations on this side of the water, regarding the vast bodies of men brought into the field, by either party, but especially by the North, rather as immense masses of organized militia, than as regular armies. In this he may be to some extent right. The armies on this Continent are extemporized, and we suppose must lack much of the training and organization which ages have given to the military establishment of a great military power like France.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

WE never were fond of looking at personal rencontres, dog fights, knockings-down or draggings out, and the like; but if it be true, as the telegraph reports, that FOSTER and HUNTER, the two Federal commanders in the Carolinas *did* have a trial of muscle, we confess that we would have given considerable in currency to have seen the set-to; nor does it seem at all likely that we would have done anything to have restrained the pugnacious instincts of the valiant Abolitionists. We would have cheered enthusiastically the man who first drew "the claret"—we would have aided and abetted him who first bunged his antagonist's "peeper;" we would have sympathized with the person who gave the other the biggest sockdolager on the "breadbasket;" and, if the party of the other part had returned the compliment by the demolition of the "potatoe trap" of him of the first part, then indeed would we have felt rejoiced even to the very penetralia of our abdominal viscera. With all our dislike of rough-and-tumble fights, we *would* have liked to see *that* fight, and if FOSTER and HUNTER want to do the thing fairly and have a good time, the only thing they will have to do will be to get a pass from General BEAUREGARD permitting them to come over to Wilmington, where we will give them the use of a big garret to fight as long as there is a hair on their heads—a tooth in their jaws, or a nail on their big toes; and we will warrant them not to be interrupted.

We wish the Federal commanders "many returns of the same."

WE have by steamship, apparently in the original wrapper from the office of publication, the London *Index*, for Jan. 8th, 1863.

Its news has been anticipated by telegraph and although well got up, ably edited and neatly printed, it possesses no unusual interest, at least not the interest which would attach to an English paper, the organ and representative of English opinion. The *Index* is simply a Southern organ published at 13 Bouverie Street London. It is doing good service in placing the position of things in America fairly before the people of England, and on this account deserves all the support that our people can give it. It is sold at 6d—12 cents—for the single copy. 30s. per annum, post paid. It is weekly. The splendid paper, beautiful type and glossy black ink in which it rejoices, contrast strongly with the other exchanges upon our table. It looks like a picture—a work of art.

THE LINCOLNITE Congress has passed a law declaring every man in the Northern States between eighteen and forty-five to be subject to military duty at the call of the President, to be drafted into any corps or employed on any service that the War Department may designate. The enrolment, drafting, etc., is to be done exclusively by Federal Officers.

Yankeedoodledom is stirred to its lowest depths; yet LINCON has now got the army and navy. The sword is wholly in his hands, and he has been vested with authority to make it as long as he pleases. The purse is also in his hands, or at least the power of turning out green backs. These things being so, it strikes us as being very doubtful whether there will be sufficient spirit left at the North to strike a blow against the despotism that is gradually absorbing all the powers and abolishing all the liberties of the States and of the people. If there be anything in the talk coming from the Northwest, now is the time to show their grit. Now must they indeed, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen," bound hand and foot in the grasp of SEWARD and LINCOLN.

It is true that although armies may be called out, these armies may refuse to fight, or cease to be efficient. Such is, in a great measure, the present position of the Army of the Potomac. But we must not calculate too largely upon that. We must be prepared to bring to bear every energy and every resource to meet the new hordes which this wholesale conscription gives LINCOLN the authority to call out and hurl against us.

A Former Citizen Turned Traitor.

A few months since the privateer Retribution sailed from a Southern port, having as Captain, Vernon Locke, a well known English shipmaster, and as first and second officers Captain Parker, formerly of the privateer Dixie, and Chas. Carroll Hicks, formerly of the General Winder's police — It was the declared intention of Capt. Locke to run all his prizes into Wilmington, N. C., if possible. After being out a week he captured the brig T. Ellicott, of Boston, on board of which was placed a prize crew in charge of Hicks, with orders to make his way to Wilmington. The Yankee papers, in giving an account of the retaking of the prize, says she was delivered up by her crew. It appears that after Hicks got possession of the vessel he cruised around for a short time, and finally bore away to Saint Thomas, where the vessel was given up to Commodore Wilkes' squadron.

We cut the above from the Richmond *Dispatch* for the purpose of saying that we are authorized by Mr. POWER, the owner of the Retribution, as well as by known and trusted officers of that vessel, to say that it does Mr. HICKS great injustice. These gentlemen all acquit Mr. HICKS of any traitorous action in connection with the Retribution, and believe him to be true and loyal to the South. Mr. HICKS was *not* in charge of the T. Ellicott—he had, in fact, ceased to be connected with the Retribution before the Ellicott was captured. The prize was placed in charge of the first officer of the Retribution, named HAY—we forget the first name—whom we should be slow to believe guilty of treason. Mr. HAY had before done yeoman's service—had seen the inside of Yankee prisons and had been with us as a nurse—a volunteer—and a good one during the yellow fever. Where Mr. HICKS is now, or what he may hereafter do, or may have done after his connection with the Retribution ceased, we do not know. We do know that the paragraph above quoted from the *Dispatch* does him injustice, and is wholly incorrect, so far as his connection with that vessel is concerned.

What Will you Plant?

As the spring opens, the question of the character of the crops to be planted, is beginning to attract attention, and this very properly, for the very life of the country may depend upon how it is responded to in practice.

Seeing the situation of the country, and the necessity for supplying the army in the field and the people at home, one would think that only food would be raised, and yet from the exhortations and expostulations which we find in the columns of very many of our cotemporaries, especially those of the more Southern States, we must conclude that there is a disposition to return again to cotton, to the comparative neglect of food crops.

We do trust that this course will not be pursued to any extent. There is not sufficient labor in the country to raise any large amount of cotton, and at the same time make a supply of food. The same reasoning of course will apply to tobacco, the raising of which cannot supply any real want or contribute in any way to the sustaining of our troops.

If it was proper last Spring to urge this matter strongly if not vehemently upon the attention of the people of North Carolina, it is doubly so at this time, since so many plantations in the Eastern part of the State will be wholly or in part uncultivated, owing to the removal of the negroes to points of greater security. Thus removed, their labor cannot be expected to be as productive as in their former locations, with more permanent means and appliances. And it must be further recollected that the white labor of the State for agricultural and indeed all other purposes is greatly reduced by the operation and enforcement of the conscription act. If then any of the remaining labor of the State be devoted to the cultivation of cotton or tobacco it seems evident that scarcity and suffering must be the result.

We *may* have peace this year or we may not. That is a matter involved in doubt, but there can be no doubt of the fact that peace or no peace people must eat, and they cannot eat cotton, and although some masticate tobacco, we have not met any person able to subsist upon it as a regular diet.

THE CURRENCY is the topic now most earnestly discussed by public writers, financiers and legislators — The two things most to be desired are the reduction of its volume and the establishment of perfect confidence in its ultimate redemption. How are these things to be done?

If the currency could be funded it would of course answer the first end proposed. It would reduce the volume of circulation. But to give full confidence to either Confederate bills or bonds, adequate provision must be made for their ultimate redemption. They must have a basis, and that basis must be taxation. We think it comes down to that at last. The Confederacy has no privy purse. What it gets it must get from the people, and it must get it by means of taxation. The mere voluntary system will carry no government through such a struggle as is now going on in this country.

Several causes combine to produce the present extravagant prices of nearly all commodities, among which the blockade, the redundant circulation, and perhaps some want of confidence in its redemption, are not among the least. The supply of course is reduced while the demand is increased. These things enable the speculator to extort, but speculation alone is one of the least causes of the present state of things. Even the redundancy of the currency has probably been exaggerated, so far as its effects are concerned, for more currency is needed now than formerly before the total relinguishment of the credit system. We suppose that the Confederacy could have used without serious loss or depreciation a currency twice as large as that which existed under the credit system. This limit, however, has no doubt been passed, and this fact has combined, with others, to bring about the present extravagant prices.

For the Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C., February 28th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

DEAR SIRS:—An anonymous communication appeared in your paper of yesterday, which, if it be correctly stated, reflects the utmost discredit on some member or members of the medical profession in Wilmington. The writer alleges that certain physicians who came to render aid during the Epidemic were tendered pay for their services but declined accepting compensation; and then without making a specific allegation, (but what is tantamount to it,) asks, "what right have certain resident physicians to charge for the services of those very Doctors who refused pay themselves?" As a general rule, an anonymous communication should be silently passed by; such an one as this I refer to, ought never to have been anonymous. Assailing as it does by its general nature, the whole medical profession of this town, it is an act of the grossest injustice to all except those to whom the writer immediately refers; and under such a view of the case the *whole* truth with names on both sides should have been given, or the letter suppressed. I shall not pay my colleagues, who fought the good fight during that terrible season the poor compliment of defending them. Such men are too well known to need my services as their apologist, but I cannot permit a mischievous communication to go forth to those cities who sent us aid, without an enquiry, which it answered honestly and in a straightforward manner, will set all right.

The public has been invoked, let the public know the whole matter without ANY reservation and then act as judge.

The other physicians of town can make their own demand, for me, I insist on a full statement, or a full retraction.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. R. MEDWAY.

We give the above letter from Dr. MEDWAY as an act of justice to that gentleman.

We agree in opinion that letters of the kind referred to ought not to be anonymous, but in fact it received less attention from us than we usually devote to the supervision of communications. However, since it *has* appeared, we do not know that its appearance is to be regretted, since it affords the physicians an opportunity to place fairly before the public a matter which certainly *has been* talked about, probably without a full understanding of the facts of the case.

IT appears that the invocation to "Caroline, Caroline, Child of the Sun!" which Mr. COX, of Ohio, recently spouted in the Federal House of Representatives, was composed by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, of Boston, and probably published in the Atlantic Monthly, to which Dr. HOLMES is a regular contributor.

"GOOD EGG."—The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that an egg has been sold in the market, in that town, having engraved on its shell "Peace in thirty days from Easter Sunday!" A great hen it was that laid that egg. Long may she flourish.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

Col. Robert M'Millan.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I have just read in the Enquirer your well timed article on the Irish Brigade.

Allow a participant in the battle of Fredericksburg to call attention to two sentences in the above, for two purposes—one to correct an error, and the other to give encouragement to soldiers from the country of "Meagher," who are now fighting in the Confederate army, and those who may yet enter it. You say, "But on the morrow down went standard and standard bearers, harps, sunbursts and all, before the deadly storm of Lee's artillery," and "there are more Irish in the army of the Confederate States (in proportion to population) than in Lincoln's." In reference to the first, the standard and standard bearers went down, not by the "storm of artillery," but of the "infantry," as their dead bodies showed. [They "went down", whether by the artillery or infantry is not material.—ED] Their line was under the foot of Marye's hill—too close for the artillery to bear upon them, and the bodies of the dead showed that they fell by the balls of the rifle and the musket. Again, there is connected with this great battle something which seems to be more than accidental, and well deserving a place in history, as the guidance of Him who has blessed our arms with such signal success. At the first attack on Saturday, the 13th, Gen. Cobb fell mortally wounded; the command of the brigade devolved on Col. McMillan, of the 24th Georgia regiment, a son of the "Emerald Isle" and "the land of Emmett."

The first column of the enemy had been repulsed; soon a heavy column advanced, and under the command of McMillan, our troops drove them back in confusion. They were met, [illegible] reinforced by Meagher's Irish Brigade, the crack brigade of the boasted, best appointed army the world ever saw. Up to this time Col. McMillan had been calmly and closely watching the movements of the enemy. As the heavy column advanced, a large dark green flag was seen floating over the heavy reinforcements, (the flag alluded to in the above article.) Col. McMillan cried out, "That's Meagher's brigade!" and instantly drawing his sword, his countenance lighted up, as his friends have often seen him in the political arena, and dashing along the line among his men, amid a shower of balls, and waiving his sword around his head, shouted—"Give it to them now, boys! Now's the time! Give it to them!" And never did men better respond to a call. They did "give it to them."—Thus "Greek met Greek," and the boasted Irish Brigade shared the same fate that day of their Federal comrades, and their green flag, with its laurels trailed in the dust. Long may Col. Robert McMillan live to lead a brigade to such glory. His mature judgment, high order of talents, and quick perception eminently fit him for it. His own men would die by him to a man.

OBSERVER.

What was left of the Irish Brigade by Colonel McMillan and his brave Georgians, may be seen from the following extract from the Irish American: *Sic transit, &c.*

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Our correspondents give a sad picture of the condition to which this little band of heroes, led by General Meagher has been reduced by its losses in the late insane attack upon the rebel works at Fredericksburg. The brigade, in fact, no longer exists; the remnant that remains does not constitute even a skeleton of its former self. Under these circumstances we are justified in calling upon the Government to send the few remaining men home, and either have them mustered out of the service or placed in some position where there may be a chance to rehabilirate the shattered ranks, if men can yet be found to volunteer in a war, the conduct of which reflects anything but credit on those who have undertaken its management. The Irish brigade and its General have deserved well of the Union: and we trust the Government will not be guilty of the injustice towards them of keeping them in the field when their numbers have become too few to do the duty of a battalion. It is equally unfair to the nation to saddle it with the expense of a brigade organization for the mere prestige retaining the name when the substance, is no longer there. Once more, then, we say, in the name of justice, and in the name of the families of those who survive, send home the brigade or send them into quarters where they may recruit their exhausted energies."

We have no desire to detract one iota from the credit due to Col. MCMILLAN, or the gallant troops whom he led, but at the same time, we think it right to state that many of the bullets before which the crack troops of the enemy "went down" on the occasion referred to, came from the rifles of Cook's brigade, led on that occasion by the senior Colonel—E. D. HALL, a native and citizen of Wilmington, the immediate commander of the gallant 46th North Carolina Regiment.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to make an enquiry through your columns, relative to what I think a delicate, yet important matter. You know, and the community knows that a number of Physicians were detailed by Gen. Beauregard, by consent of the Government at Richmond, to come to the aid of our suffering community during the Yellow Fever here. The Physicians came. They did yeoman's service—pay as I know was in some cases tendered them by those who were able to pay. They refused any compensation. *These are facts.* Now I wish to know what right have certain resident Physicians to charge for the services of those very Doctors who had refused pay themselves? Let us know how the people and resident Physicians are to understand this matter.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have arrived at the stage in the history of our struggle for independence that demands of us greater patriotic effort and self-denial than we have heretofore been called upon to practice. I mean in economising in the article of food, and giving or selling the surplus for the use of the soldiers, who are now subsisting on a quarter of a pound of meat per day. Let every farmer, and every family and every individual restrict themselves to the very least amount of meat they can live on; let the farmers plant such crops as will come earliest; let them raise and use early vegetables instead of so much meat.—There is no doubt thousands of pounds of meat used and fed away in the country without reflection, that if carefully husbanded might save our poor soldiers from the gnawings of hunger and strengthen their hands in the deadly conflict that is to decide the fate of our country. But let the right feeling be around, and we shall have food for all and to spare; let an appeal be made to the women of the South, who have ever shown themselves ready to make any sacrifice for our cause: let the mother remember that her son in the army is receiving but a quarter of a pound of meat per day, and she will surely set such an example of economy as must exert an influence on all around her that will be productive of the most happy results. Those who waste provisions or withhold what they have to spare are grossly criminal and are doing our cause as much harm as the enemy.

SOUTH.

Safety of the Steamer Alabama.—Her Escape from Martinique.

The steamer Alabama turns up again safe. She had escaped the vessels that had attempted to hem her up and blockade her in the harbor of Martinique, and had arrived safely at Kingston. Here Captain Semmes had been well received, the Northern papers speaking of his reception as an "ovation." The Jamaica Watchman, a black man's paper, contains the following very unamiable notice of his reception:

On Saturday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the commercial part of Kingston was vitriolated by the presence of the shaggy haired Captain Semmes, of the Confederate States steamer Alabama, who had the audacity to invite the merchants of this city to meet him at the Commercial Exchange, as he intended to speechify on the causes which led to the disorganization of the Northern and Southern State.

This lover of slavery stood on a table surrounded by a number of so called merchants, who in other days would be recognized as little Peddingtons all with eager ears to hear, if they could understand, the frightful narrative of this piratical commander. In the course of his speech this man said that, before the war broke out in America, the slaves were a contented people throughout the Union; they were well cared for, fed, clothed, and in every respect better provided for than any of their class on the face of the earth. He explained the causes which led to the present disturbance, and told his hearers that they, the Southerners, were fighting for the protection of their property, and to establish free trade in its integrity, and to invite every nation of the earth to participate in the rich fields which will be opened for the commerce of the world — He thanked the community for the kindness they had shown him since he landed on a portion of Britain's soil.

During the delivery of this slave hunter's speech he was continually cheered by the Spanish Town baboon, A. C. Sinclair, and the Kingston Tony Lumpkin, H. F. Colthirst, both of whose ancestors were liberated from slavery by the British Government in 1838.

The very curious and exciting incident of a cowhiding between two Kingston merchants had grown out of Captain Semmes' visit. It appears that Capt. Semmes offered for sale here the United States Treasury notes captured from the steamer Ariel, and two merchants of Kingston, in overbidding each other for the booty, got into a quarrel, resulting in the cowhiding of one of the parties by the other.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

William H. Cumming, Esq.

William H. Cumming, died of paralysis in Greensboro' on the 6th instant, in the 65th year of his age.

A good man has fallen, and the people mourn. For one half of his life he was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and he proved himself a faithful steward in the household of faith. In him all the christian graces did abound, and he adorned the doctrines he professed with holy living. When he was in health and at home, his place in the Sanctuary was seldom vacant. He was ardently devoted to his church; and of him it may be truly said, that while he was kind and generous to all men, he *loved* the brethren. He was our oldest elder, and we all feel that a father has gone; but in his christian example he has left us a rich inheritance.

In society he was affable and social, and his influence was always on the side of truth and virtue. His friendship was warm, constant and unselfish; and his enmity was but the passion of a moment. He was possessed of much general intelligence and he was prompt and active in business. His means were limited, yet he was liberal in his donations to the church, and he withheld not a timely charity from the poor. He was a true patriot. He mourned for the errors, misfortunes, and sorrows of his country; and rejoiced in her virtues and gloried in her triumphs.

In the domestic circle he was gentle, affectionate and tender, and he was the constant joy of the loved ones there. His temperament was cheerful and full of hope, and his brave heart was never depressed by misfortunes. I have never known a family more united, and more devoted to each other. In their home there was contentment and peace; but a dark shadow has passed over it now.

Days of sorrow, like days of joy will have an end.—The light will come again with many sweet hopes and sacred memories. Thus light and shadow will pass over this christian household, until one by one, all have gone to meet each other in the home of perfect light, and joy, and love.

R. P. D.

THE BATTLE OF ST. PAUL'S:
Fought in New Orleans, on Sunday, October 19th, 1862.

(Sung by a Louisiana Soldier.)

BY TENELLA.

Come, boys, and listen while I sing
The greatest fight yet fought—
That time the hated Yankee
A real Tartar caught.
'Twas not the first Manassas,
Won by our Beauregard,
Nor Perryville, nor Belmont,
Though Polk then bit him hard;
Nor was it famous Shiloh,
Where Sidney Johnston fell—
No, these were mighty battles,
But a greater I will tell.
'Twas fought on Sunday morning,
Within the Church's walls,
And shall be known in hist'ry
As the battle of St. Paul's.
The Yankee Strong commanded
For Butler the abhhorr'd
And the Reverend Mr. Goodrich
Bore the banner of the Lord.
The bell had ceased its tolling,
The service nearly done,
The Psalms and Lessons over,
The Lord's Prayer just begun;
When as the Priest and people
Said "Hallowed be Thy name,"
A voice in tones of thunder
His order did proclaim:
"As this house has been devoted
To Great Jehovah's praise,
And no prayer for Abra'm Lincoln
Within its wall you raise,
Therefore of rank Secession
It is an impious nest,
And I stop all further service
And the clergyman arrest;
And in the name of General Butler,
I order furthermore
That this assembly scatter,
And the sexton close the door."
Up rose the congregation—
We men were all away,
And our wives and little children
Alone remained to pray.
But when has Southern woman
Before a Yankee quailed?
And these with tongues undaunted
That Lincolnite assailed.
In vain he called his soldiers—
Their darts around him flew,
And the *Strong* man then discovered
What a woman's tongue can do.
Some cried, "We know that Butler
On babes and women warr'd,
But we did not think to find him
In the temple of the Lord."
Some pressed around their pastor,
Some on the villain gazed,
Who against the Lord's anointed
His dastard arm had raised.
Some said, "E'en to a Yankee
We would not do such wrong,
As to mistake another
For the gallant Major Strong,
So we'll look upon the hero,
Till his face we cannot doubt."
While a stout old lady shouted,
"*Do some one kick him out*"
"Don't touch him," cried another,
"He is worthy of his Ruler,
For he fights with woman braver
Than he fought at Ponchatoula."
But when the storm raged fiercest,
And hearts were all aflame,
Like oil on troubled waters
The voice of blessing came—
For though with angry gestures
The Yankee bid him cease,
The Priest, with hands uplifted,
Bid his people go in peace;
And called down heavenly blessings
Upon that tossing crowd,
While the men their teeth were clenching,
And the women sobbing loud.
And then with mein undaunted
He passed along the aisle,
The gallant Yankee hero
Behind him all the while.
"You'd better bring a gunboat,
For *that's* your winning card,"
Said a haughty little beauty,
As the *Strong* man called a guard.
"'Tis only 'neath *their* shelter
You Yankees ever fight,"
Cried another spunky woman
Who stood upon his right.
But the Major thought a cannon
(If his men could not succeed
In clearing off the side walk).
Would be all that he should need
And I guess his light art'll'ry
'Gainst Christ Church he will range,
When his "base of operations"
Next Sunday he shall "change".
'Twas thus the tyrant Butler,
'Mid women's sobs and tears,
Seized a Priest before the altar
He had served for twenty years.
We know in darkest ages
A church was holy ground,
Where from the hand of Justice
A refuge might be found;
And from the meanest soldier
To the highest in the land,
None dared to touch the fugitive
Who should within it stand.
'Twas left the beastly Butler
To violate its walls.
And to be known in future
As the victor of St. Paul's.
He has called our wives "She-adders,"
And he shall feel their sting,
For the voice of outraged woman
Through every land shall ring.
He shall stand with Austrain Haynau
Upon the rolls of fame,
And bear to latest ages
A base, dishonored name.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* is "credibly, informed that two of the Federal steamers engaged in the battle of Galveston, sunk after they got out to sea.—Out of the seven steamers engaged, one was captured and three destroyed, leaving but three that got off. We are also informed that the flag of truce from the Brooklyn came to ask if it was true that the survivors on the Harriet Lane were butchered after the battle! It is stated that in the course of General Magruder's communication, he asked the enemy under what flag they proposed to fight. They came into Galveston under a white flag, and left under the same flag. If they intend to continue under that flag, he would like to know, etc. We don't vouch for the truth of this, but think it likely, as it is a fact that Galveston was both taken and released under a flag of truce!"

CABBAGES.—Gardeners have heretofore been too negligent in the cultivation of this vegetable. Many have passed it by believing that they could grow nothing but "blue stem collards" in this country. A more serious mistake never was made in any country. Large white head cabbage can be raised, here in Georgia and Alabama, as well as on the sterile hills of New England.—Now for the plan. Select your acre, or half acre, and more still, if you have force enough, get a sufficient quantity of well rotted stable manure and spread it nicely over the plat of ground, and then spade it in neatly and evenly, procure good seed for your seed-bed, and at proper times set out your plants. Keep them well hoed and when dry times comes along water with a sclution of hendung. Pursue this course for two or three years and you will have a spot of ground of the best soil—deep. Don't be afraid of getting the soil too deep—the deeper the better—and then the cabbage will come different from long collards or blue stems.

The Confederate army at Tullahoma is reported to be in the best condition—stronger in numbers than before the battle of Murfreesboro', excellently provided in clothing, etc., in admirable discipline, and full of fight. General Johnston left Tullahoma on the 13th inst., expressing himself highly gratified at the condtiion of the army. General Bragg has not been supereeded in the command. A General who has the power to put an army in such a condition, six weeks after a battle like that at Murfreesboro', is considered worthy to command it.

Baltimore is restless under the tyrant's yoke. A Yankee, writing from that city on February 12th, says: "Some Union people having placed the national flag on the Southern Methodist Church, in Biddle street, the minister, the Rev. John H. Dashiell, who is a secesh, came to the church this morning and tore it down, for which he was arrested, and is now in custody. The secessionists worshipping at the New Assembly Rooms were unwilling to meet there to-day because General Schenck ordered a national flag to be displayed over the building."

We learn that a seizure of brandy was made in Charlotte, one day last week, the Government allowing $2 50 per gallon for it.

The Boston Post says that a stick thrown at a dog in front of the Washington Hotel, hit five Brigadier Generals.

A man has been arrested in Washington, charged with selling counterfeit Confederate money to W. T. Smithson. He has been recognized to appear, when the question will be determined whether the law in regard to counterfeiting applies to those who counterfeit Confederate money.

Lincoln decides that the Charleston blockade was not disturbed sufficiently to render notice *de novo* necessary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 27, 1863.

The Senate passed the bill to provide and organize an engineer troops to serve during the war, after which it went into secret session.

The House passed the bill to aid the Congressional Committees in investigation of matters referred to them, and to punish false swearing. Then went into secret session.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—CONFEDERATE FAST.

A Proclamation from the President will be published to-morrow, appointing the 27th of March as a day of fast, humiliation and prayer, and inviting the people of the Confederate States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and join in prayer to Almighty God that he will continue his merciful protection over our cause—scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs; and that he will graciously restore to our beloved country blessings of peace and security.

MORE CAPTURES NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27th, 1863.

Passengers from Fredericksburg report that the cavalry under Fitz Hugh Lee surprised and captured 150 Yankees on Wednesday.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MOBILE, Feb. 27th, 1863.

The correspondent of the "Memphis Appeal," dated Vicksburg, Feb. 23rd, says: An enormous fleet appeared this morning, larger than has been witnessed yet from this point. Every thing looks as if preparations were almost ready for the enemy to commence a forward movement.—The monster force before the City cannot long remain in idleness. Persons well acquainted with the country bordering on the Yazoo Pass and Cold Water, say if the enemy succeed in getting their Gunboats in the Cold Water, they will never get out. An army of one thousand men could hold at bay and destroy an invading force of 50,000 in that country.

John Van Buren's Speech.

D. A. Mahoney, who succeeded Boileau by appointment of the Democratic Central Club, of Philadelphia, writes an article in the New York *World* of the 14th, on John Van Buren's speech, in which he says:

"If he (V. B.) represents the Democracy in New York, there is a vast chasm between them and the Democracy of the Northwest, who '*are for a vigorous prosecution of peace*,' who believe the war is prosecuted for the purpose of perpetuating the existence of the Abolition Republican party, and as one means for the subjugation of the Southern States and people. We of the Northwest are not in favor of such purposes. We of the Northwest, especially those of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, are opposed to further prosecution of the existing war. Some of us never believed the object of the war was the restoration of the Union. Why should that party become the special guardian of that compact, which is denounced as a government with death and a league with hell? My object is to produce harmony between the conservative element of New York and the Northwest. Does not Mr. Van Buren represent the conservative sentiment of New York in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the purpose indicated by the emancipation proclamation, acts of confiscation, and concomitant acts of plunder, which have become characteristic of almost every Abolition and Republican office-holder and contractor?"

The World, commenting on this article or communication of Mahoney, says: "The West is undergoing an entire revulsion of feeling, and it is the most alarming sign of the times." It thinks the West despairs of success of the Union arms, and has no heart for the interminable war. The pressure of pecuniary interests has caused this powerful reaction. If Abolition policy is successful, the resulting prostration of Southern industry would dry up the main source of Western prosperity. The West "went in" for a short, vigorous and successful war, which would permanently restore, not destroy, their best market. After sacrificing the value of their crop for two years, and seeing less chance than every of restoring the Union as it was, large masses of her people have become advocates of peace. Feeling is vigorous and earnest and is rapidly spreading over all that portion on the great rivers. The World fears, if the administration's policy is not speedily changed, the calamities of the next six months will be more serious and portentous than any the country has yet experienced.

The *World* has the following editorial remarks about Van Buren's speech:

Let the emancipation, which is already a demonstated failure, be revoked; let the door be kept open for a return of rebels by a standing offer of amnesty whenever they will submit to the Constitution; let men of capacity be put in the War and Navy Departments, and the great body of the Democratic party will cheerfully support the Administration until it can be constitutionally superceded by a new Presidential election; if it will put Banks in the War Department and restore McClellan to his position as General-in-Chief, discard the Abolition scheme, and place the direction of the war in the most capable hands. The doom of the Union is sealed, unless the above policy is renounced; for, if there is anything absolutely certain, it is that the Democrats, who will cheerfully fight for the Union, will not support an Abolition war.

The Magruder Fleet.

The success of the Magruder fleet has demonstrated its efficiency. To aid our friends at other points in preparing to meet the enemy we give them some idea of Gen. Magruder's plan. If not original, it is better, it is successful. We believe the credit of the invention is due to him. Whether this is or not, we trust our naval men in other quarters will not hesitate to adopt it because it was not got up by a sailor. Quite a fleet of boats is now being got ready on this plan here, and they will teach the invaders what it is to attempt a breach of our defences. "The "wooden walls" of England have long been famous. It is left for Texas to gain equal credit with the cotton walls now defending her. She has made a good beginning.

Our rivers and harbors abound in high and low pressure steamers, adapted to the river commerce. The hulls of these steamers are usually good, and with the requisite strengthening, such as Capt. Lubbock has put into the State boat Bayou City, can be made sufficiently staunch for rams.

Upon the boiler deck, cotton bales, two or three deep, are piled up, and securely fastened to frames built up from the hold of the boat. These extend all around the boilers and machinery. A row of cotton bales is also placed on the cabin, and another on the hurricane deck, to protect the sharpshooters.

Sharpshooters and swivels from behind these upper breastworks are enabled, with perfect safety, to sweep the decks of the enemy, and thus prepare the way for boarders.

These boats are armed with rifled 32's or larger guns. Quite likely some of the guns from the Westfield, of which there are eight splendid Dalgrens, may be put on some of the boats. These large guns, are a single one in the bow of each boat, and there are small guns also in the stern. The boats must be fitted with wrought iron bow sprits, very sharp at the end, and furnished with barbs, to enable them to hook on to the enemy's vessel. A steel prow under water also, does its work in scattering the enemy.

The wrought iron bowsprit with barbs, are of more importance than the steel prows, inasmuch as they enable our boats to hang on the enemy's ships until the crews can board. The crews are generally 150 to 200 men, armed with double-barreled guns, pistols, cutlasses and bowie knives, and able to slash their way thro' anything. Once on the enemy's decks, nothing can prevent their taking the ship.

The capture of the Harriet Lane was achieved with the loss of but five men to the vessel boarding her, and so little injury was done to either vessel, that both are now ready for service again.

With such vessels fitted up on all our bays and rivers, we could soon have a large portion of the enemy's fleet. And for the white flag ruse of the enemy, we should now have twelve instead of five of the fleet at Galveston.

The Magruder fleet has shown what can be done with genius to plan and pluck to carry out the enterprise.—Let the commanders elsewhere take the hint and act upon it, and we will soon be as formidable to the enemy on water as on land.—*Houston Telegraph.*

VACCINATION—CAUTION.—Judge Timothy Barham, of Henry county, Ga., has lately lost three of his most valuable negroes by vaccination. The *virus* with which they were vaccinated was taken from the arm of a healthy, robust negro child, and within twenty-four hours after insertion into the arms of these negroes they were corpses. This *virus* had already passed through two human systems, causing them no more than the ordinary sickness usually attending thorough inoculation.

Earthquake at Guatemala.

A letter from Guatemala gives an interesting description of an earthquake which occurred there on the 19th of December last. The quaking and trembling of the earth commenced about seven o'clock in the morning, while nearly all the population were in the streets, marching churchward, with music and other proud display; suddenly the music ceased, and all was quiet except the buzz of the praying populace, in a half-audible tone, calling upon "Mary" and all the imaginable saints for deliverance. Probably half were upon their knees, many upon their faces, and the rest staggering like tipsy people towards their homes. The earth's crust was agitated like a tea-kettle cover when the water has a superabundance of heat. The rumbling continued but two or three minutes, but in that time the wall of every house was cracking and crashing, and it is said that the clappers of some church bells struck merely from the undulating motion of the earth. "Antigua," a few leagues from Guatemala, and which was twice before shaken to dust, is again in utter confusion from similar shakings; and so with several other adjacent towns in the more immediate vicinity of one of the principal but inactive volcanoes. In all, however, the aggregate of lives lost will not reach fifty, and they are of the most pious nuns and priests, who occupy older and more elevated walled buildings.

The Case of Col. Zarvona.

A released prisoner gives an interesting account of the inside workings of the Yankee bastile near New York city, known as Fort Lafayette, and incidentally mentions the case of the gallant but unfortunate Zarvona, who, at an early period of the war, received a Colonel's commission from the State of Virginia. For the last six months he has been in solitary confinement. The windows of his cell are nailed up, so that not a ray of light enters to cheer his desolate soul. The prisoners know very little about him, except what they pick up from their jailors; but the frequent visits of the physician to his cell naturally give rise to the supposition that he is gradually sinking under his sufferings.

A report is now current in Richmond that the Lincoln Government has at length consented to Zarvona's release, and though yet unable to vouch for its truth, we earnestly hope that the retaliatory measures adopted by Governor Letcher have had their effect. The atrocities practised upon this helpless prisoner are without parallel in the history of the war.

Richmond Whig.

THE BIBLE FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—From the proceedings of the Bahama Auxiliary Bible Society, as reported in the Nassau (N. P.) *Guardian*, of the 14th inst., we extract the following:

The Auxiliary Society has issued about 2,624 copies of the Scripture during the year, 1,200 of which were purchased by Messrs. H. Adderley & Co., W. I. Weech & Son, J. S. George, R. W. H. Weech, Sawyer & Menendez, and Saunders & Son, to be given for the use of the Confederate soldiers. An application for Bibles had been made by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, Virginia, for a similar purpose, but the committee not having them on hand, have ordered an additional supply from the Parent Society by the packet.

THE NEW GUN METAL.—In reply to inquiries we reprint the composition of the new gun metal, which has been tested and approved in the Government foundries of Austria: Copper, 60 parts; Spelter, 34 parts; Wrought, 4 parts; Tin, 2 parts.

The iron is first placed in the furnace with the copper on it and exposed to a great heat, the tin is then added and then the spelter. The whole is thoroughly stirred after fusion, when it is allowed to stand for two minutes, and then stirred again before pouring out for casting.—*Charleston Courier.*

One of Major General J. E. B. Stuart's servants is in captivity, glorifying in his Southern proclivities, and declaring that he will "die fuss 'fore he'll take the oaf of allegiance." The same darkey, the morning after the passage of the negro regiment bill, told his fellow prisoners that the white men of the North had found themselves unable to whip the Southern Confederacy, and had to call on the "niggers."

A WEEDING OUT IN THE ARMY.—We have it stated from Washington that the War Department is determined to weed out of the army all the officers who are not practical supporters of the Administration. If the Government does its duty by the country all will support it. If not, the weeding out will have to be on the most extensive scale.—*New York Herald.*

"So you are going to teach a school," said a young lady to her old maid aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that I would marry a widower with nine children."

"I should prefer that life myself," was the quiet reply, "but—where is the widower?"

General Sterling Price has reached Mobile on his way from Richmond back to his army. He is to have a "chance," and will be heard from soon.

GEN. N. G. EVANS.—The Court of Inquiry recently held in the case of this officer, has rendered a verdict of not guilty of the charges brought against him. His character as an officer and a gentleman has been triumphantly vindicated.

The Quebec Chronicle pricks up its ears at the threat of leaving New England out in the cold, and says "Maine we want and must get—and perhaps all six of the States may seek to be allies of a Canadian confederation."

The members of the 60th North Carolina Volunteers have paid $1000 towards the proposed line of telegraph from Asheville, N. C., to Greenville, Tenn.

The boy on foot cannot bear to see the boy who is riding. And so it is with envy of larger growth. We are always crying out "Whip behind!" in the miserable hope of seeing some hanger on more fortunate than ourselves, knocked off his perch.

The customs authorities of Canada have refused to receive Yankee money.

The Federal gunboat Clyde was burned at Cairo on the 7th inst., loaded with stores. Loss $80,000.

Sherman of Ohio, has made a speech in the United States Senate, advocating a general draft in the North. As he is Lincoln's mouth-piece, this creates great excitement.

An itinerant quack in Texas was applied to by one of Col. Hays' rangers to extract the iron point of an Indian arrow from his head where it had lodged for some time.

"I cannot 'stract this, stanger," said the would-be doctor; "because to do it would go nigh killin ye; but I can give ye a box of pills that will *melt it in yer head!*"

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.—Speculation rages high in Memphis, in cotton buying, as it goes at 95 cents to $1 per pound, being more than it is worth in New York. Gold is 50 a 60 per cent. premium. Southern bank notes are passed readily, some firms advertising to take them at par for trade.

"My bark is wrecked," as the dog remarked when thrown overboard in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

MARRIED.

On Goshen, Duplin county, N. C., on Tuesday, 24th inst., by Rev. John N. Stallings, DAVID M. McINTIRE, Adj't 38th N. C. Troops, to Miss ANNIE T., daughter of Jesse Swinson, Esq.

DIED.

In Wilmington, N. C., of Small Pox, Feb. 17th, JAMES CARSON, aged 23 years.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the dispensation of his wise providence, hath seen fit to take from our midst our much esteemed friend, Jas. Carson, who being of rather delicate constitution, sought duties in General Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., where he served his country as a faithful and reliable officer up to Feb. 5th, when he was attacked by Small Pox. His illness was of short duration, and the disease of a malignant nature did its work quickly. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we lament the death of a faithful officer and firm friend, still we bow with humble submission to the decree of God. Death, it is true, loves a shining mark.

Resolved, That we deeply and cordially sympathize with the bereaved relatives, and it will be a consolation for them to know that although far away from his home and bereft of the tender attentions of father and mother, still during his illness he received every attention.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh papers.

J. J. PALMER,
W. M. DODD,
R. C. DUDLEY,
J. J. OWEN,
Committee.

Suddenly, at his residence near Bargaw Depot, New Hanover county, N. C., on the 23d inst., E. E. PIERCE, Sr., aged 64 years, 11 months and 6 days.

At the residence of his brother, in Williamsburg District, S. C., on the 19th February, Capt. S. J. CHADWICK, in the 35th year of his age.